7. *Prices of Food and Labour.*—Prices ruled high throughout the year, varying in Cuttack from 11 seers 13 chittacks for the rupee to 19 seers 11 chittacks; in Pooree from 12 seers 13 chittacks to 18 seers 6 chittacks, and in Balasore from 11 seers to 32 seers. In each case the rise of price was almost continuous, the rate being lowest in April 1877 and highest in March 1878. Enormous profits were made by the cultivating classes, among whom the standard of living was raised, and an unusually large number of marriages were celebrated. But there can be no doubt that considerable pressure was felt by the poorer artizans, day labourers, and persons who neither own nor have any interest in land. The wages of skilled labourers are said to have remained stationary, but the wages of unskilled labour have risen partly in consequence of the high prices, and partly from the demand for coolies to assist in the carriage and shipment of grain.

8. *Salt manufacture.*—It was observed in the resolution on last year's report that the salt manufacture of Orissa was rapidly declining in consequence of the competition of salt manufactured under more favourable conditions in Ganjam. During 1877-78, although there was a marked decrease in the amount of salt manufactured, the salt revenue rose from Rs. 8,78,132 to Rs. 9,37,961 in consequence of the sale of the large stocks of sun-dried salt which had accumulated in Pooree. As soon as it was made known that the duty on Ganjam salt had been raised, and that the Pooree manufacturers were to be relieved of the cost of the preventive establishments, licenses were applied for to manufacture a large quantity of excise salt. This is a hopeful sign of the revival of an important native industry in Orissa.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—The remarkable expansion of the Orissa trade which occurred in 1876-77 continued during the past year, and will be discussed at length in connection with the report on Customs Administration. It will be sufficient to reproduce here the following table:—

District.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Customs revenue.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1869-70	71	41,741	59	39,363	3,10,705	1,86,730	926	.....
	1870-71	105	59,744	110	61,322	10,32,355	6,69,756	5,088	.....
	1871-72	86	72,525	86	70,023	9,90,133	4,75,700	3,030	.....
	1872-73	75	69,999	80	70,325	8,49,547	8,21,429	1,833	.....
	1873-74	106	86,597	101	84,585	11,42,893	10,60,432	12,378	.....
	1874-75	110	118,375	108	120,041	9,11,659	17,00,471	43,006	.....
	1875-76	133	157,468	127	155,366	13,80,653	12,71,575	27,402	3,640
	1876-77	167	149,603	163	147,110	11,88,059	29,17,394	45,808	11,238
	1877-78	202	140,952	187	141,838	36,23,812	36,74,817	20,635	11,945
Pooree	1869-70	37	6,576	34	6,100	48,310	2,25,244	.....	.....
	1870-71	21	5,426	24	5,902	22,947	2,23,922	7,951	.....
	1871-72	33	4,553	32	4,354	73,540	1,88,469	.....	.....
	1872-73	31	5,316	29	4,767	74,959	1,95,533	.....	.....
	1873-74	33	10,371	33	9,200	35,237	3,15,034	36,531	.....
	1874-75	32	10,553	31	11,618	54,361	5,52,259	25,534	.....
	1875-76	28	16,763	30	17,257	20,259	2,99,184	14,219	278
	1876-77	34	15,377	31	13,022	1,01,274	7,32,570	8,315	753
	1877-78	29	8,019½	21	10,130½	62,629	5,62,895	.....	492
Balasore	1869-70	232	15,456	200	14,379	3,56,557	3,65,060	2,083	1,515
	1870-71	227	23,332	222	18,698	3,00,785	4,43,670	5,208	1,433
	1871-72	276	26,932½	293	26,395½	6,14,327	5,47,242	4,567	2,014
	1872-73	340	37,936	348	36,509	2,50,488	3,99,208	6,712	2,772
	1873-74	407	51,215½	487	53,002½	17,13,159	16,31,709	8,274	3,567
	1874-75	387	51,080	456	59,877	26,26,837	21,38,395	3,633	3,002
	1875-76	404	43,376	466	44,900	20,72,862	16,99,956	9,099	3,189
	1876-77	374	57,013	397	57,749	34,35,784	40,21,396	18,224	2,994
	1877-78	535	75,635	513	68,495	53,68,743	58,53,579	15,709	3,940

Pooree had no import or export trade with foreign ports during the past year, and consequently no customs revenue was realized.

One great obstacle to the rapid development of trade in Orissa is the difficulty of navigating the channels leading to Chandbally. Several cases of grounding occurred during the past year, and there was one total wreck. Pilots have now been appointed, and measures are being taken for a rough practical survey by the Port Officer. A floating jetty will also be provided to facilitate the shipment of cargo at Chandbally.

10. *State of Public feeling.*—The main topic of public interest during the year, and the chief grievance among the classes whose incomes are fixed, was the high price of rice. The effect of high prices upon the labour-

ing classes depends very much upon the system of payment which local custom renders current. If it is usual to pay field labourers a certain proportion of the crop, a heavy outturn may raise their remuneration sufficiently to save them from being seriously affected by the prices ruling at the time, and they may even participate to some extent in the general profits of agriculture. But if custom prescribes a money wage, the rigidity of local usage is not relaxed by one or two seasons of high prices, and in such seasons the mere day labourer suffers serious privations and is driven to reduce his standard of living by taking fewer meals, or resorting to cheaper and inferior kinds of food.

11. Considerable excitement was caused in Orissa by the barbarous murder of a priest of the temple of Juggernath by the Rajah of Pooree. It is satisfactory to find that there was universal indignation felt against the murderer, and that the sentence passed upon the Rajah was accepted by the people as the righteous judgment of the deity upon the misdeeds of his servant. This contrasts most favourably with the tone adopted by the native press in Bengal, which in many instances, so far from condemning the peculiar atrocity of the crime, seemed to find in the Rajah's position a sort of justification for his act, and was disposed to urge that his personal sanctity was a ground for mitigation of the sentence.

12. *Vernacular Press.*—There are only three vernacular newspapers in Orissa—one in Cuttack and two in Balasore. The Cuttack paper is said to be loyal, well conducted; while the two in Balasore are inferior productions exercising no public influence. During the year the publisher of one of these was prosecuted for a defamatory article and was fined Rs. 100.

13. *Administrative Changes.*—No trouble has been found in collecting the Public Works cess. The employment of a State steamer to run weekly between Chandbally and Cuttack is popular with the people, who appreciate any measure which tends to improve the means of communication with Pooree. Gradual progress is being made in the registration of possessory titles to land, although the work has been retarded in Orissa by the exceptional number of revenue-free holdings.

14. *Police and Justice.*—The returns of cognizable crime for 1877 show an increase in the number of reported cases, which was 7,640, the average for the preceding five years being 5,151. This is attributed to the growing familiarity of the people with the machinery of the criminal courts, the decline of the authority of the zemindars who formerly settled many cases out of court, the improvement of chowkeedars as a reporting agency, and the greater facility for making complaints which is afforded by improved communications. The bulk of the increase is in petty cases, and there are no signs of the growth of serious or professional crime. It is natural that an advance in civilization should be followed by a general tendency to assert personal rights through the medium of the criminal courts, and in this view the mere increase in the number of petty cases instituted is perhaps not greatly to be wondered at.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the village police, who are remunerated by grants of land under various tenures, are working well. These service tenures are among the oldest institutions of Orissa. Their holders have a substantial interest in retaining their appointments by rendering efficient service, while their local knowledge and the fact that their authority is generally understood and recognized by the people render them most valuable auxiliaries to the regular police. The regular police, too, are said to be improving, but the low pay of the subordinate grades makes it difficult to secure trustworthy men for employment on outpost work where the supervision which can be exercised over them is necessarily somewhat inefficient.

16. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue was punctually paid, and there were only six sales in the whole of Orissa for arrears of the Government demand. In four of these cases the sale was intentionally brought on by the proprietors in order to clear off debt, and in every case the price realized was at least sixteen times the amount of the revenue for which the estate was sold.

17. The Government estate of Khoorda in Pooree was under survey and settlement during the year. The survey is cadastral, and, owing to the smallness of the fields and other difficulties, has made comparatively slow progress,

and cost more than was anticipated. The cadastral survey has been shown by results to have been necessary for such an estate as Khoorda. Measures for improving and expediting its operations are under consideration.

18. The operations under the Land Registration Act of 1876 have been attended with special difficulty, and 123,000 cases were pending at the close of 1877-78. This is due to the enormous number of revenue-free tenures, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to believe that the work has been seriously dealt with by the local officers. The question of exempting some of the smaller rent-free tenures is still under the consideration of the Board.

19. *Excise.*—The excise revenue of Orissa rose from Rs. 3,10,469 in 1876-77 to Rs. 3,62,020 in the past year, while the charges fell from Rs. 10,619 to Rs. 10,097. There was therefore an increase in net revenue of Rs. 52,073. The consumption of country spirit fell by 2,820 gallons, while that of spirit manufactured after the English method rose by 3,031 gallons. But the bulk of the increased revenue was due to the enhanced consumption of ganja and opium. The consumption of the former drug rose from 342 maunds in 1875-76 to 386 maunds in 1877-78, and that of opium from 264 maunds to 290 maunds. In the opinion of the local officers nearly the whole of this increase arose from a genuine demand for the drug, and it is even asserted that the consumption of opium rises and falls in a direct ratio to the activity of the rice trade. The habit of using opium has become so inveterate in Orissa that the more prosperous the people are the more opium do they consume, and a rise in the price of the drug appears to have little or no effect in checking its consumption.

20. *Stamps.*—The stamp revenue shows an increase of Rs. 95,561, which is due for the most part to the effect of the Land Registration Act.

21. *Monetary arrangements.*—The complaint of the insufficient supply of currency notes at the treasuries of Cuttack and Balasore, which was noticed in the resolution on the report for 1876-77, was renewed in the past year. In Balasore it appears that the large exports of rice, which are made in the cold weather, are paid for by remitting currency notes through the post. As the local demand for notes is small, most of these notes are presented for encashment at the Balasore treasury, which is thus denuded of coin to such an extent that the encashment of notes has to be refused. With the hot weather the season for importing begins, and the Balasore merchants require notes to send to Calcutta in payment for goods. Cash pours into the treasury, and the supply of notes is soon exhausted, while the Accountant-General refuses to replenish the stock. In Balasore the issues and payments of money-orders fell during the past year, but in Cuttack the difficulty of obtaining notes for purposes of remittance caused a large increase in the demand for money-orders.

22. *Irrigation.*—The following statement illustrates the progress of irrigation in Cuttack during the last two years :—

Year.	Areas leased.	Receipts.			Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Percentage of charges on receipts.	Remarks.
		Water-rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1876-77	30,382	40,378	6,089	46,467	21,997	24,470	46·6	
1877-78	98,495	1,17,818	5,044	1,22,862	27,987	94,875	22·7	

It will be seen that the area leased was more than trebled and the receipts nearly trebled during the year, while the cost of collection was only slightly increased and the percentage of charges to receipts was reduced by half. The bulk of the increased charges was due to the grant of commission to village headmen, whose influence is found very useful in realizing dues from cultivators who have derived benefit from the canal water without making any formal application for permission to use it. On the whole, the results now reported are thoroughly satisfactory. All prejudices against the canal water have disappeared under the influence of two seasons of somewhat deficient rainfall, and irrigation is now eagerly sought for. The system

of granting five-year leases appears likely to have a good effect, and since the close of the year nearly all the land irrigated last year has been put under five-year leases; an arrangement which makes compulsory cesses unnecessary. It will teach the people to look upon irrigation as an insurance against seasons of short rainfall, and will cure them of the bad habit of waiting till their crop is actually threatened, and then crowding in with applications for water which it is difficult to comply with effectually.

23. *Roads and Communications.*—It is satisfactory to find that the road connecting Mohurbhunj with the Trunk Road running through Balasore has been completed in spite of the difficulties arising from the floods of the Burrabullung river. No mention, however, is made of the important road between Chandbally and Bhuddruck, to which the attention of the local officers was directed in the resolution on the report for 1876-77. Next to the ports themselves, the most important requirements of the trade of Orissa, are good roads connecting the ports with the interior of the country from which supplies must be drawn. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know what has actually been done to this road. Village roads should also be attended to, as this is one of the measures which especially brings home to the people the benefits they derive from the road cess.

24. *Education.*—The number of schools in Orissa rose from 2,170 to 4,546 during the year, and the number of pupils from 36,399 to 58,985. This increase is due to the introduction into Cuttack of the Midnapore system of managing primary schools, in consequence of which a large number of existing indigenous schools were enrolled as Government schools. In Cuttack alone the number of primary schools rose from 270 to 2,613, and the number of pupils from 5,282 to 28,491. It is satisfactory to find that primary education was already so well provided for in Cuttack. In Balasore, where the system of payment by results was introduced in 1876-77, the number of pupils in primary schools declined from 19,045 to 18,709, while the increase in the number of schools was only nominal. It is suggested that this may be due to the fact that in Cuttack the returns of schools are collected by the educational officers and are more complete than in Balasore where this is entrusted to the police. Except for this slight decline in Balasore, the progress of primary education in Orissa during the past year is most encouraging. Efforts should now be made to raise the standard moderately and to improve the system of teaching by introducing printed books. Judging from the zeal which the gurus are said to have displayed, there should be no difficulty in gradually carrying out these reforms. Care, however, should be taken not to raise the standard of the schools beyond the requirements of the classes by whom they are attended.

25. In higher education the results show a slight falling off during the year. In 1876-77 the Cuttack collegiate school sent up 20 candidates for the Entrance examination, of whom 15 passed. During the past year 16 candidates went up, but only eight passed. The zillah school of Balasore sent up eight pupils in 1875-76, of whom none passed, while only three passed out of nine sent up during 1877-78. This is far from creditable to the school.

26. *Local Committees.*—The working of the local committees is favourably reported on by all the district officers. The Collector of Balasore complains that attendance at committees is beginning to make serious demands upon the time of officials who have heavy work of other kinds to do. There is much truth in this remark; but it should be remembered that these committees are a chief means of educating the leading members of the native community in practical administration, and in this view form an important element in the work of a district officer.

27. *Post Office and Telegraph.*—The operations of the Postal Department during the year are stated to show considerable reductions in the cost of working, resulting in some cases in impaired efficiency. In particular the Commissioner complains of the delay caused by despatching banghy parcels to Orissa by sea, and suggests that such packets should be sent by the weekly steamer from Calcutta to Chandbally, and thence by the Government steamer *Pioneer* to Cuttack. This proposal will be communicated to the Postmaster-General for consideration and report. The Telegraph Department is said to have worked satisfactorily during the year. A new line from Cuttack to Jumboo

was opened, but it stops five miles short of False Point, and is therefore not sufficiently accessible to the traders for whose use it is intended.

28. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The Commissioner reports favourably on the conduct of the zemindars in Orissa, and mentions Rajah Shamanund De, the Rajah of Parikood, and Baboo Kasinath Das, as deserving of special commendation.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—						
	1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.	1st week of August 1878.	1st week of September 1878.	1st week of October 1878.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	7,31,700	5,90,200	4,69,200	4,36,100	3,28,700	2,76,000	3,20,600
Ooltadanga	52,600	47,700	42,000	36,500	32,500	33,750	29,500
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	4,47,200	4,25,400	4,48,100	3,64,200	4,02,100	4,65,650	4,64,100
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300	12,700	8,950	13,600
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	96,500	1,05,900	97,700	79,000
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	29,294	46,402	66,329	74,611	1,57,074	58,698	1,12,986
Total ...	19,26,294	17,95,302	16,89,229	15,12,211	15,28,974	14,30,748	15,09,786
On Railway premises both sides the river.	26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	9,414 (on 1st July.)	3,716 (on 5th August.)	1,174 (on 2nd Sep.)	4,380 (on 1st Oct.)
On boats unloaded as by ... Port Commissioners' returns	65,149 (30th March to 1st April)	22,328 (1st to 3rd May.)	36,067 (1st to 3rd May.)	56,575 (1st to 3rd July.)	32,277 (2nd to 4th August.)	27,328 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	18,220 (28th to 30th September.)
On boats unloaded as by ... Canal returns ...	19,538 (30th March to 1st April)	18,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd May.)	20,799 (1st to 3rd July.)	26,116 (2nd to 4th August.)	25,900 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	13,177 (28th to 30th September.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	20,37,697	18,46,489	17,55,462	15,98,999	15,91,083	14,85,150	15,45,563
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	9½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	4½ lakhs.	5 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Oct. 5 '78	1·47	Weather—bright and warm, with occasional showers. The rice crop throughout the district continues to promise very well.
	Culna ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	0·4	
	Bood-Bood ...	0·14	
	Raneegunge ...	0·61	
2	Bankoora, „ 5 „	0·30	During the early part of the week the sky was cloudy, but without rain; during the latter part the weather was warm and sunny. The state of the crops is good, and the prospects are still favourable. Epidemic fever has broken out a couple of miles west of Ajudhia.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 6* „	0·43	There has been a break in the rains, which is rather good than otherwise. The state and prospect of the corps continue very good
4	Midnapore, „ 5 „	1·01	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
5	Hooghly, „ 5 „	3·06	Weather—generally sultry; heavy rain on the 2nd instant The *aus* crop is generally harvested. The prospects of the *amun* rice and other crops are good. Fever is very prevalent.
	Howrah, „ 7† „	1·48	Showers rather more frequent than usual at this time of year. Prospects continue good over most of the district. In Doomjoor and Jugutbullubpore there has been some loss from flood. Prices are still very high.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	.....	Return not received.
7	Nuddea, Oct. 5 '78	0·82	Weather—cooler in the morning and evening; hot and sunny during the day, with occasional rain. The *amun* crop is doing favourably. Jute is being steeped. Some of the high lands are being prepared for the winter crops.
	Meherpore ...	2·41	
	Chooadanga ...	2·40	
	Bongong ...	0·73	
8	Jessore, „ 5 „	0·86	Weather—fine, with the exception of a few heavy showers. The reports from Narail and Khoolna have not been received. The prospect of the crops in the other sub-divisions is so far hopeful and good.
	Jhenida ...	1·33	
	Magoora ...	2·91	
	Bagirhat ...	1·75	
9	Moorshedabad „ 5 „	0·45	Weather—sultry. The *amun* continues to do well, and the prospects are generally good, although prices are still high.
	Lalbagh ...	1·44	
	Rampore Hât ...	0·80	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 4 „	0·64	Weather—hot and dry with slight rain. There was slight rain, but the succeeding dry weather has partly dried up the fifth flood in the station. No change in the prospect of the *haimanta*, jute, and sugarcane crops. Rice is selling from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
11	Rajshahye, „ 5 „	1·02	There has been heavy rain during the week throughout the district. The prospects of the *dhan* crop continue to be favourable, and have been much benefited by the rain. *Kalai* is being sown. Fever is reported from almost all parts of the district.
12	Rungpore, „ 4 „	0·47	Strong sun. Weather very favourable for the *amun* crop, the state and prospects of which are generally good. Public health is very good for the season of the year.
	Bagdogra ...	0·91	
	Kurigram ...	0·04	
13	Bogra, „ 5 „	1·59	Weather—good and seasonable. There was some rain during the early part of the week. *Aus* and jute have been harvested. *Amun* is doing well. The district is fairly healthy.
14	Pubna, „ 5 „	1·66	Weather—showery. The prospects of the crops continue good. Public health is good.
15	Darjeeling, „ 4 „	1·08	The rainfall has been greater this year than for many years past, but the rains seem to be pretty nearly over now. The *bhadoi dhan* has been gathered in with fair results. The *haimanta dhan* (the principal crop) is in the ear and promises a good outturn.
16	Julpigoree, „ 5 „	0·53	The little rain which has fallen was very seasonable. Hot sun; cloudy towards evening, giving promise of more rain. No change to report in the prospects of the corps, which are very promising.
	Cooch Behar, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—fair, hot and close. The prospects of *haimanta dhan* continue satisfactory. The people are actively engaged in sowing tobacco seeds. The price of *bitri* rice has come down to Rs. 3-2. Public health is generally good.
	Meckligunge ...	12·7	
	Mathabhanga ...	0·55	
	Dinhatta ...	30·25	

* Report of 6th shows rainfall during week ending 5th.

† Report of 7th shows rainfall during week ending 5th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)			
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 17	Dacca, Oct. 5 '78	2·23	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Manickgunge ...	0·14	
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 2nd).	1·60	
18	Furreedpore, „ 5 „	2·58	Weather—showery, but of the rainfall noted in the Sudder, 2·10 inches fell on the 4th in about two hours. The *amun* crop promises exceedingly well.
	Goalundo ...	1·95	
	Madaripore ...	0·61	
19	Backergunge, „ 3 „	1·39	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The prospects of the *amun* crop are excellent. The damage caused by insects in the south of the district appears to have been slight. There is a tendency to a fall in prices. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 4 „	1·51	Weather—seasonably hot, with occasional showers. The prospects of the rice crop on the high lands are very fine, but the crops on the low lands have been much injured by inundation. The late floods have caused a panic in the bazars, and rice is not brought for sale. Rs. 8 per maund are demanded in places.
21	Tipperah, „ 4 „	2·75	Rain on three days of the week; on the other days weather very sultry and oppressive. Owing to excessive inundation, the transplantation of rice has been interfered with in the north of the district. Generally speaking, however, the prospects of the *amun dhan* are good in most parts of the district.
	Brahmunbaria ...	0·42	
	Chandpore ...	2·26	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, „ 3 „	1·61	Weather—warm, with seasonable showers. No change to report. The state and prospects of the crops are good.
23	Noakholly „ 3 „	1·62	Weather—very hot. The reaping of the early rice crop has been completed and the transplantation of the *amun* crop continues. Prospects are good Public health is good.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 1 „	3·58	Weather—rainy during the first part of the week and sunny during the latter part. The gathering of the *joom* paddy crop still continues. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crop are good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 2 „	1·48	Weather—very warm and steamy. The *amun* crop is getting on well. Two of three heavy falls of rain within the month will ensure a splendid outturn. Low fever is prevalent.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 25	Patna, Oct. 5 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good.
26	Gya, „ 5 „	Nil	The general appearance of the sky was partly cloudy and partly clear The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 94·6. The prospect of the *aghani* crop is favourable everywhere in the district. The ploughing for the *rubbee* crop is going on. Public health is generally good. Health of the plough cattle is good.
	Nowada ...	0·40	
	Aurungabad ...	0·98	
	Jehanabad ...	Nil	
27	Shahabad, „ 5 „	0·11	Weather—hot in the day time; occasionally cloudy. The prospects of the crops are good, but in pergunnah Chowsa some rain is wanted for the paddy. No reports from the sub-divisions of Sasseram and Bhubbooah have been received
28	Durbhunga, „ 5 „	0·18	Weather—very hot and close. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Prices are falling.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—hot. The rice crop is in good condition. The harvesting of the *bhadoi* crops is almost finished. The cultivation of *rubbee* lands has commenced.
30	Sarun, „ 5 „	0·69	Weather—close and sultry. Slight rain fell at the beginning of the week. Fields are being prepared for the *rubbee* crops. The winter rice requires more rain. Prices are rapidly falling. Fever is still prevalent.
	Sewan ...	0·29	
	Gopalgunge ...	1·34	
31	Chumparun, „ 5 „	0·02	Weather—hot and close during the day, but cool at night. The prospects of the crops are the same as reported before. The *bhadoi* has been commenced to be harvested, and the outturn is estimated at 14 annas.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION. 32	Monghyr, „ 5 „	0·08	Weather—hot, with little rain. The state and prospects of the crops are good, if there be rain.
	Begusarai ...	0·63	
	Jamui ...	0·50	
33	Bhagulpore, ...	.....	Return not received.
34	Purneah, „ 5 „	0·06	Weather—fine and sultry. Clouds seem to promise more rain. The *bhadoi* has been nearly gathered in; the outturn is good. The winter crops promise well.
	Kissengunge ...	0·11	
	Arrareah ...	0·45	Fever is prevalent.
35	Maldah, „ 5 „	0·40	Intense heat during the week. Weather somewhat cooler on the 5th in consequence of a shower during the night. Paddy and *kalai* have been benefited by slight rain. Rivers continue falling. Fever is still prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghs. ...	.....	Return not received.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Dists. 37	Cuttack, ...	...	Return not received.
Orissa Dists. 38	Pooree, Oct. 3 '78	4·36	Weather—seasonable. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. *Beali* and *mandia* are being harvested. *Sarad* rice is progressing well. Common rice sells at $11\frac{3}{16}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$ seers for the rupee. Exportation across the Chilka continues. Public health is good.
Orissa Dists. 39	Balasore, „ 4 „	1·85	Weather—calm and sultry; the showers are becoming fewer. The early sorts of rice are being harvested with fair outturn. The main crop is in good condition. Public health is normal. Cattle-pox and foot and mouth disease still prevail.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 4 '78	0·43	Weather—seasonable. There is little or no change to report. Everything so far is progressing favourably. Cholera has nearly disappeared.
41	Lohardugga, „ 5 „ Palamow ...	0·02 0·2	Dry weather—There has been little or no rain during the week All the crops on the ground continue to look well, but rain is much wanted, as without a good shower the outturn of *dhan* is likely to be much less than 16 annas. Fever is still prevalent in Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, „ 4 „	0·8	Weather—seasonable. Everything is most satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, „ 4 „	0·55	Weather—hot. There was very little rain in the Sudder station. In the northern parts of the district the crops have been greatly benefited by a small shower which fell on the 4th instant. The crops are flourishing, but a little rain is urgently necessary. In the western parts of the district relief works are still kept up, and gratuitous relief given. The Deputy Commissioner, who has again visited Jargo, states that in that quarter the autumn harvest has been poor, and the low land prospects are not good, owing to insufficient rain and want of weeding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 12 0	11 4	12 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	11 12	12 0	13 12	12 4	12 12	15 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 11 12	11 8	13 12	16 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	15 12	17 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	12 12	12 0	14 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	11 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	13 5	23 0	5 11	5 11	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D ...	...	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	E 11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5½	16 0	29 0	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	13 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	12 0	12 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 to 10 4	11 8 to 12 0	11 8	11 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	G 10 11	10 13	10 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	10 3	10 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	6 12	11 4	13 8	15 0	18 8	24 0	8 8 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	9 0 to 9 12	10 8 to 13 2	11 4 to 13 8	14 4 to 15 0	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	H 9 1½	8 9½	15 0	...	...	...	9 7	9 6	12 1½	11 15	12 0	15 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
13	Bogra	12 0	13 8	12 6	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	16 8	...	...	...
14	Pubna*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	I 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
17	Dacca	J 11 4	10 12	10 0	16 0	20 0	26 10	8 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 7	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore	K 13 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	30 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	L ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	11 0	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	M 9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	8 8	9 4	12 0	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

† Head-quarter prices not furnished. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, gram 8 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 17 to 18 seers, best rice 10 to 13¼ seers, common rice 11½ to 13¾ seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11½ to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 13 seers, best rice 10½ to 14 seers, common rice 11½ to 15¾ seers, and gram 9½ to 13½ seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6¾ to 7 seers, common rice 7½ to 12½ seers, and gram 10 to 10½ seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	13 12	320 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.*
																		Central Districts.
...	...	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	23 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	66 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 2	9 5	9 6	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0 to 18 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 8	7 8 to 9 8	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9½	10 8	13 3	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	11 4	19 8	160 0 to 200 0	160 0 to 200 0	240 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9½	...	15 0	106 10	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 14	12 0	67 8	67 8	90 0	8 10	8 4	8 4	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.*
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.†
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 8	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	8 14	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	Mymensingh.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 20½ seers, best rice 6½ to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.
F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
G At Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 seers.
H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 7¼ to 9$\frac{9}{10}$ seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
I In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 7 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8½ to 9½ seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9½ seers.
K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8½ to 9½ seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 8 seers, common rice 6 to 9 seers, and gram 8½ to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	N 9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	7 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
25	Patna	16 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	9 8	8 0	8 12	13 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	P 12 0	11 4	17 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	Q 12 8 to 13 0	12 4 to 13 4	14 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0	10 8 to 11 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 8	11 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 0	11 8	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	R 12 0	12 8	14 4	21 0	22 0	27 8	10 4	10 4	12 0	11 12	11 8	14 4	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	S 12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	13 0	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	T 11 0	11 8	17 0	...	19 0	25 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	U 12 6	13 1	12 6	21 0	13 6	21 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	11 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	V 12 10	12 0	12 3	17 11	15 2	20 3	10 1	9 3	10 1½	13 4	11 6	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	W 11 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	12 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	32 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	30 0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	9 13	7 4	13 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 14	13 12†	13 12	10 8	...	...	...
38	Pooree	7 14	7 4	11 13	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	10 8	11 13	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	X 9 8	9 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	15 8	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Y 8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	12 0 to 17 0	9 8 to 11 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	8 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	9 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 18¾ to 23¾ seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, and common rice 12 to 15 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11½ seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 8 seers, common rice 11½ to 12, seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13¾ seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 8½ to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 14 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice 8½ to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, murwa 22½ to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, best rice 8½ to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th October 1878.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	8 0	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	25 0	25 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	13 0	11 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
30 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	12 8	20 0	12 0	...	20 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 8 to 12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 12	9 4	9 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	26 0	22 0	26 4	33 0	28 8	28 8	11 8	11 0	20 12	121 0	121 0	176 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	18 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	28 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	26 0	25 0	10 8	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	24 1	23 1	12 6	12 6	16 8	126 0	168 0	126 0	8 4	8 9	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 12	25 4	22 11	12 10	12 10	16 6	126 4	126 4	139 1	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 10 8	10 8 to 11 0	13 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	13 2	10 8	20 5	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 13	100 0	100 0	126 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	32 0	24 0	32 0	24 0	36 0	30 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	20 0	14 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	64 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13¾ seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, lesser millets 20 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

U In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 13·65 seers, barley 15·75 seers, best rice 10·50 seers, common rice 11 seers, great millet 16·80 seers, lesser millets 31·50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28·35 seers, and gram 13·65 seers.

V At Banka the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 11½ to 13 seers lesser millets 20 to 40 seers maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27 seers, and gram 10 seers.

Y At Daltongunge the prices are—Wheat 9·56 seers, barley 13·50 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 10 12 seers, mohwa 15·18 seers, murwa 29 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34·30 seers, and gram 9·56 seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 12 6 to 4 0 0	2 8 6	3 0 6	1 10 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 6 to 4 12 0	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 9 0	3 10 0	4 2 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	0 14 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 8 0	2 15 6	2 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	4 3 9	5 0 0	4 3 6	2 15 6	3 5 3	2 14 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 11 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 14 0	5 6 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 6 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 10 6	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th October 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	1 10 6	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 0 6	1 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	2 12 0 to 2 14 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Serajgunge*.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 6	4 2 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	1 2 0	1 9 6	1 11 0	3 3 6	3 1 0	2 1 8	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore*.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 15 3	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 15 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th Sept. to 5th Oct. 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	Sept. 29th	10	29·862	29·884	84·5	79·8	80	E N E	2·5	...	K	c
		16	29·734	29·755	85.3	79·9	78	S	2·7	0·12	C, K	c
	30th	10	29·853	29·875	81·0	79·4	93	N N E	1·3	...	P	o, g, p, raining.
		16	29·704	29·725	88·4	81·0	71	S S W	4·2	0·17	C, K	c
	Oct. 1st	10	29·807	29·828	86·9	80·7	75	S W	4·3	...	CK, CS	c
		16	29·679	29.701	82·5	79·6	87	E	5·2	...	PC	o
	2nd	10	29·776	29·797	85·7	81·1	81	S W	2·2	...	K, PK	o, g
		16	29·655	29·677	83 1	79·0	83	N W by W	4·6	0·39	PC	o
	3rd	10	29·744	29·765	85·1	80·7	81	N W by N	1·8	...	K	c
		16	29·614	29·635	88·0	80·2	70	N E	3·7	...	K, C	c
	4th	10	29·753	29 774	86·0	80·2	77	S	2·0	...	K, C	c
		16	29·664	29·686	83·7	79·2	81	E	3·0	..	P, FK	o, g
	5th	10	29·749	29·771	85·4	80·3	79	N N E	6·0	0 32	K, FK	c
		16	29·649	29·671	81·4	77·6	84	E by N	9·0	0·34	PC, FK	o, t
Saugor Island.	Sept. 29th	10	29·874	29··80	84·5	81·5	87	E N E	3	0·08	.....	passing showers during day.
		16	29·742	29·748	88	82	76	S S E	4	0·11	.....	ditto ditto.
	30th	10	29·859	29·865	88	82	76	S S E	5	... ...	... ...	b, c
		16	29·738	29·744	88	81	73	S	8	0·10	.....	b, c
	Oct 1st	10	29·816	29·822	88	83	80	W	5	.. ...	... ...	b, c
		16	29·692	29.698	87	81·5	78	E S E	8	...	.....	no remarks.
	2nd	10	29·750	29·756	88·5	83	78	W S W	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·649	29·655	90·5	83	72	W S W	8	...	.....	
	3rd	10	29·751	29·757	86	83	88	N	4	...	... ...	t, thunder and lightning.
		16	29·629	29·635	85·5	81	81	S	4	1·06	.....	threatening weather.
	4th	10	29·758	29·764	89	84	80	N N E	3	...	.....	
		16	29·652	29·658	87	81·5	78	S S E	4	0·08	... ..	t, l at distance.
	5th	10	29·770	29·776	88	81	73	N E	5	...	.....	dark, gloomy and threatening weather
		16	29·659	29·665	9·5	79 0	98	N E	8	0·36	.....	o, continuous rain.
Chittagong.	Sept. 29th	10	29·816	29·908	86	81·5	82	C	2	...	... ...	moist and muggy.
	30th	10	29·789	29·881	81	79	91	N N E	2	0·17	.....	o, moist and muggy.
	Oct. 1st	10	29·756	29·847	83	79·5	85	N	1	0·25	.....	g, ditto
	2nd	10	29·719	29·809	88	83	83	C	1	...	.....	sultry.
	3rd	10	29·679	29·770	85·5	81·5	84	W S W	1	...	.....	o, b, c
	4th	10	29·709	29·800	86	80·5	78	E S E	1	0·05	.....	moist and muggy.
	5th	10	29·712	29·803	84	79	79	E	3	1·24	.....	ditto
Akyab.	Sept. 29th	10	29·874	29 895	86·5	83	86	N E	1	0·02	.....	t, l at distance.
	30th	10	29.851	29·872	86	81·5	82	N N E	1	0·47	.....	b, c
	Oct. 1st	10	29 693	29·715	84·5	81·5	87	N N E	2	0·62	.....	g, g
	2nd	10	29·777	29·798	86	82	84	E	2	0·09	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29·767	29·788	85·5	82	85	S E	2	0·16	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29·799	29·821	82	80	91	S	3	0·62	.....	p
	5th	10	29·847	29·869	77	75	91	E	5	6·95	.....	c, continuous rain 12 hours.
False Point.	Sept. 29th	10	29·846	29·861	89	82	73	E N E	4	0·06	.....	no remarks.
	30th	10	29·846	29·861	89	83	77	E	4	0·15	.....	sultry
	Oct. 1st	10	29·832	29·847	86	80·5	81	C	3	...	.....	b, c
	2nd	10	29·799	29·814	87	80·5	74	W	3	...	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29·746	29·761	88·5	81·5	73	W	4	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29·751	29·766	87	80	72	N W	7	...	.....	threatening weather.
	5th	10	29·748	29·763	83	81	91	N W	7	0·34	.....	dark gloomy weather.
Vizagapatam.	Sept. 29th	10	29·782	29·813	85·5	80	78	N E	1	0·80	.....	t, l at distance.
	30th	10	29·793	29·824	85	80	79	E S E	4	0·40	.....	d, t, l at distance.
	Oct. 1st	10	29·803	29·835	84	80	83	S E	2	0·50	.....	d, passing showers during day.
	2nd	10	29·788	29·819	85·5	78·5	72	N W	1	0·10	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29·752	29·783	86	79·5	74	W S W	2	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29·749	29·780	86	80	76	W N W	3	1·00	.....	t, l at distance.
	5th	10	29·759	29·791	84	78·5	77	N W	3	1·10	.....	ditto
Colombo.	Sept. 29th	10	29·847	29·888	83·5	78·5	79	W S W	6	...	.....	b, c
	30th	10	29·806	29·847	83	79	83	S S W	6	...	.....	b, c
	Oct. 1st	10	29·798	29·839	84	79	79	S W	10	0·14	.....	b, c
	2nd	10	29·810	29·851	82·5	77·5	79	S W	11	1·68	.....	passing showers.
	3rd	10	29·830	29·871	83·5	78	77	S S W	10	0·44	.....	ditto
	4th	10	29·890	29·931	84·5	79·0	77	S S W	15	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29·906	29·947	82 5	78·5	83	S S W	9	0·05	.....	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th September to 5th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Sept.	29th	153·5	29·812	81·6	86·8	9·0	77·8	79·4	0·979	78·6	91	Till 7-15 A.M. S, till 11 A.M. E N E through S E and E, till 2 P.M. E, till midnight S through S E.	48	0·12	Day cloudy, night clear, *w* and *p*.
„	30th	153·7	·784	81·7	88·5	10·0	78·5	79·7	0·988	78·9	91	Till 3 A.M. S, till 11 A.M. N N E through E and N E, till 3 P.M. S through E and S E, till 6 P.M. W by N through S W, till midnight E S E through S W and S.	58	0·17	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *p*, and *w*.
Oct.	1st	154·6	·743	81·3	88·5	9·5	79·0	79·5	0·982	78·7	91	Till 8 A.M. E S E, till noon W by N through S and S W, till midnight E by S through S and S E.	76	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o*, *t*, and *w*.
„	2nd	107·6	·714	81·5	85·7	6·7	79·0	79·5	0·982	78·7	91	Till 8 A.M E by S, till 11 A.M. N through S and W, till 12-45 P.M. S W by S through N W and W, till midnight S E by E through W, N and E.	64	0·39	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o*, *g*. *p*, *f*, and *w*.
„	3rd	151·9	·692	82·3	89·9	11·9	78·0	79·7	0·982	78·7	89	Till 8 A.M. S E by E, till noon N W by N through E and N, till midnight S S E through N, N E and E.	54	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night chiefly clear, *f* and *w*.
„	4th	154·4	·708	81·0	89·7	10·8	78·9	79·2	0·972	78·4	91	Till 8-30 A.M. S S E, till 10-30 A.M. S, till 4 P.M. chiefly E and N E through S E, till midnight S E by E.	52	0·32	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o*, *g*, *p*, *t*, *w* and ⊕
„	5th	149·1	·704	80·2	89·6	11·8	77·8	78·5	0·953	77·8	92	Till 8 A.M. S E by E, till 2 P.M. chiefly N through E and N E, till midnight E by N through N E.	95	0·34	Chiefly cloudy, *o*, *g*, *t*, *p* and *w*.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·737
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		29·753
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days		81·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		83·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		12·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days		89·9
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		91
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th September to 5th October 1878		1·34
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		1·74
The total fall from 1st January to 5th October 1878		55·89
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		60·27

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast; *g* dark gloomy weather; *p* passing temporary showers; *t* thunder; *w* wet, for dew; *f* fog; ⊕ Lunar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 7th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1878.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·677		
The average pressure of 25 years	29·686		
The highest pressure during the month	29·865	29th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·451	22nd	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·414		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	81·9		
The average temperature of 25 years	83·2		
The highest temperature during the month	93·3	20th	
The lowest temperature during the month	75·5	23rd	
The range of temperature during the month	17·8		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	9·4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	12·3	4th & 20th.	
	%		
The mean humidity during the month	90		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·982		
The average humidity of 25 years	85		
The average vapour tension of 11 years	0·984		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·12		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	10·92		
The average fall of 50 years	10·66		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	6·20	22nd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	20		
The average number of rainy days of 25 years	21		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	143·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	55·0		
The greatest sun temperature	158·5	13th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	69·8	13th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·0		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	3·0		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	4·5	3rd	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	118·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	361·0	22nd	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour... ...	38	22nd	11 to 12h.

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—
N16, NE42, E156, SE92, S222, SW131, W36, NW17, Calm 8.

The results of the observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or 1½° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 7th October 1878.

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of August 1878.

Increases.

Jute ... ... Mds. 10,188

The new jute is just beginning to find its way into the market. By far the largest proportion of the weight shown was despatched from one station, Darwani.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 579

The movement in this staple of traffic s fairly local, presumably for sowing purposes.

Sugar ... ... Mds. 943

There was a considerable demand in Calcutta for this article during the month for local consumption and the favorable rates ruling induced despatches.

Cotton ... ... Mds. 12

This weight represents the total traffic in this staple during the month, as nothing was carried under this head during July.

Tea ... ... Mds. 4,838

The total weight of this staple lifted during the month under review reached 8,560, being 3,024 maunds in excess of any previous month and as shown above 4,838 over last month's despatches.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 2,167

This increase is almost entirely due to heavy despatches of the new crop from our Rungpore station for export to Burmah.

Decreases.

Ale ... ... Mds. 58

The upward despatch of Commissariat Beer still continues, but the total quantity sent forward this month fell somewhat short of last.

Food-grain ... ... Mds. 22,919

I regret to have again to record so large a falling off in this staple.

The enquiries I have made on the subject tend to show that the total absence of demand either for export or local consumption has helped to throw what is being carried into the hands of the Manjees, (Boat owners). With no turn in the market to be taken advantage of, the cheapest and, for the time being, the most convenient mode of transit boat is selected, as the roads to most of our stations are still impassable.

Ginger ... ... Mds. 1,561

The total absence of demand in the Calcutta market for this article has, for the time being, checked despatches.

Gunny-bags ... ... Mds. 18

This falling off is trifling and only worthy of notice as tending to show that the movement in food-grains, although not being conveyed by rail, is still considerable.

Railway material ... ... Mds. 13,960

This falling off, as I have before explained, is the natural result of the construction of line nearing completion.

Salt ... ... Mds. 613

During the whole of the month the total weight carried under this head has only reached 146 maunds as against 759 maunds in the previous month. The decrease is caused by the boats carrying it at a very low rate as a return load.

Other goods ... ... Mds. 1,616

The decrease under this head is made up almost entirely by short despatches of through booked miscellaneous consignments from Eastern Bengal Railway.

Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1878.

Staples.	July 1878.		August 1878.		Total, July.	Total, August.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	511	.....	453	.....	511	453	.....	58
Cotton	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....
Food-grain	2,187	37,600	1,520	15,348	39,787	16,868	.....	22,919
Ginger	.....	3,281	.....	1,720	3,281	1,720	.....	1,561
Gunny-bags	213	131	47	279	344	326	.....	18
Hides	.....	218	9	94	218	103	.....	115
Jute	.....	3,557	.....	13,745	3,557	13,745	10,188	.....
Piece-goods	432	304	574	93	736	667	.....	69
Railway materials	37,657	1,977	21,474	4,200	39,634	25,674	.....	13,960
Salt	231	528	54	92	759	146	.....	613
Seeds	181	65	496	329	246	825	579	.....
Sugar	183	1	1,105	22	184	1,127	943	.....
Tea	.....	3,722	.....	8,560	3,722	8,560	4,838	.....
Tobacco	4	2,902	.....	5,073	2,906	5,073	2,167	.....
All other goods	3,840	3,554	3,714	2,064	7,394	5,778	.....	1,616
Total ...	45,439	57,840	29,458	51,619	1,03,279	81,077	.....	22,202

G. M. Drury, *Traffic Manager.*

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Saidpur, the 23rd September 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 34.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			25th August 1878.	24th August 1878.	To 25th August 1877.	To 24th August 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
7th September ...	Northern Bengal	219	.....	11,665 0 0	.....	4,90,690 0 0	4,90,690 0 0	.....
31st August ...	Tirhoot	78	6,550 0 0	6,633 0 0	1,76,284 0 0	2,83,529 0 0	1,07,245 0 0	.....
7th September ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,551 0 0	2,007 0 0	71,652 0 0	85,143 0 0	13,491 0 0	.....
24th August ...	Nalhati	27½	1,490 0 0	1,154 0 0	58,014 0 0	60,651 0 0	2,637 0 0	.....
	Total ...	352½	10,591 0 0	21,459 0 0	3,05,950 0 0	9,20,013 0 0	6,14,063 0 0	.....

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 42 of 1878.

1st Section

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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LIBERALITY OF BABOO JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.

No. 6209, dated Fort William, the 13th September 1878.

Memo. by A. W. CROFT, ESQ., M. A., Director of Public Instruction.

COPY of the following forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with reference to his office No 2893, dated the 23rd August 1878, with a recommendation that the offer may be accepted and notified in the *Gazette*.

Dated Utterpara, the 7th September 1878.

From—BABOO JOYKRISTO MOOKERJEE,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN furtherance of the object contemplated by the resolution of the Government of Bengal published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th of June last, I have the honor to state that I wish to award, at present experimentally for two years, four prizes of Rs. 50 each to the students who shall stand first in the list of successful candidates in each of the four subjects embraced by the proposed examination, and that I also wish two of these prizes to be known as the "Juggo Mohun Mookerjee Prizes," and the other two as the "Parbutty Dabee Prizes." I shall send you the amount of the first year's prizes as soon as I am informed that the offer has been accepted.

Should these prizes be appreciated by those for whose benefit they are created, I shall be glad to take steps for perpetuating them.

No. 3569, dated Calcutta, the 14th October 1878.

From—H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 6209 of the 13th September 1878, regarding four prizes of Rs. 50 each offered by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee for the encouragement of private students of Sanskrit; and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee for this example of his public spirit and liberality.

2. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
	Burdwan Divn.		
1	Burdwan, Oct. 12 '78	0·15	Weather—hot. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The crops would be benefited, however, by a little more rain.
	Culna ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	Nil	
	Bood-Bood ...	1·29	
	Raneegunge ...	0·32	
	Jehanabad ...	0·30	
2	Bankoora, „ 12 „	Nil	Cold nights. Weather bright and clear by day. Midday heat in the shade about 87°. The *aus* crop has been reaped, and the outturn has been fair. The rest of the crops on the ground will suffer unless they get rain soon. Epidemic fever is still bad in the east of the district.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 13* „	0·20	Weather—very dry. Rain would now benefit the crops.
4	Midnapore, „ 12 „	0·22	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
5	Hooghly, „ 12 „	3·07	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The harvesting of *aus* is nearly completed; the outturn is fair. The *amun* crop continues to promise well. The propects of the other crops are generally good. Ploughing and manuring for the potato crop has commenced. Fever is prevailing everywhere.
	Howrah, „ 14† „	0·10	Days very sultry; mornings getting cooler. Enquiries made into the result of the recent floods show total loss of crops just round the Rajapur bheel, and slight loss in villages lying further back. The entire damages may be put at 5 to 6 annas in Doomjoor and 4 annas in Juggutbullubpore and Ampta. The loss elsewhere has been trifling. The *amun* which is growing is first-rate. The Rajapur villages had a good *boro dhan* crop.
	Central Districts.		
	Presidency Divn.		
6	24-Pergunnahs Oct. 12 '78	0·09	Weather—very hot during the day, but getting cooler at night. The state and prospects of the crops are still very good. Fever is common.
7	Nuddea, „ 12 „	1·12	Weather—hot and sunshiny with occasional rain. The prospects of the *amun* crop are good everywhere. Some slight injury has been done to the winter crops by the late rains.
	Kooshtea ...	Nil	
	Meherpore ...	0·38	
	Chooadanga ...	2·20	
8	Jessore, „ 12 „	0·59	The weather has been fine and seasonable with some rain. It has cleared up and denotes the coming in of the cold weather, yet it has been rather hot. The *amun* crop is doing well. The gathering of *aus* has been completed. The winter sowings have commenced in some places. Though some damage has been caused in Magoora and Bagirhat by insects, the prospects are good.
	Jhenida ...	1·66	
	Magoora ...	0·20	
	Narail ...	0·25	
	Bagirhat ...	0·50	
9	Moorshedabad „ 12 „	0·58	A storm of rain and wind passed over the station on the night of the 10th instant; the remainder of the week was fine and bright. *Amun* bids fair to be a heavy crop with a few showers towards the end of the month. The land is being broken up for cold weather crops, and the general prospects are decidedly good.
	Lalbagh ...	0·98	
	Rampore Hât ...	0·48	
	Jungipore ...	Nil	
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divs.		
10	Dinagepore, „ 11 „	1·13	Sharp showers. Weather cooler. *Aus* rice is harvested. It is an average crop. The prospects of *amun* rice are fair. Damage is caused in parts of the district from the heavy floods to the extent of four annas.
11	Rajshahye, „ 12 „	0·38	Weather—now and then cloudy. The mornings and evenings are becoming cool. The cutting of *aus* is finished. The prospects of the standing *amun* crop are said to be promising. The price of common rice has risen to 13 kutcha seers per rupee at Nattore.
12	Rungpore, „ 11 „	1·05	The weather is getting cool, though the afternoons are still hot. The state and prospects of the *amun* crop are generally good. Public health is remarkably good for this season of the year.
	Bagdogra ...	1·77	
	Kurigram ...	0·56	
13	Bogra, „ 12 „	0·10	Weather—hot and dry, with slight rain during the early part of the week. South-east wind is prevailing. The *amun dhan* is in good condition, and will, it is hoped, turn out well. *Mashkalai* is being sown. The health of the people generally keeps fair.
14	Pubna, „ 12 „	1·26	Weather—fine, with some showers. The prospects of the crops are the same as before. Public health is good.
15	Darjeeling, „ 12 „	2·05	The rainy weather still holds out, but it appears to be breaking up. The crops in the Hills and the Terai are progressing favourably.
16	Julpigoree, „ 12 „	0·38	Weather—seasonable; the condition and propects of the crops are everywhere reported to be very satisfactory.
	Cooch Behar, „ 10 „	1·20	Weather—fair and not so hot as in the previous week. The prospects of late rice continue favourable. Tobacco seeds have been sown. If there be no more rain for some time, the people will be able to prepare their fields for the cold-weather crops. The price of rice continues high.
	Meckligunge ...	1·8	

* Report of 13th shows rainfall during week ending 12th.

† Report of 14th shows rainfall during week ending 12th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.			
17	Dacca, Oct. 12 '78	5·78	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 9th).	5·50	
	Manickgunge for week ending 11th).	0·27	
18	Furreedpore, „ 13* „	1·79	Weather—fair. North wind has set in, but the weather is still hot. The rivers are rapidly falling. The prospects of the *amun* crop are everywhere good. Some sorts of paddy are beginning to be reaped, especially in thana Bhanga.
	Goalundo ...	0·63	
	Madaripore ...	3·58	
19	Backergunge, „ 10 „	8·85	Heavy rain on four days of the week. The weather has now brightened up. Prospects are good. The rainfall has been most favourable to the *amun* rice, which promises to be a crop of exceptional excellence. Betel-nut, cocoanut and sugarcane have turned out well, and are being largely bought up for exportation. There is a tendency to a fall in prices. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 11 „	5·40	Heavy rain, except in Attia. Weather close. The high lands are very favourable; the crops on the low lands have been damaged more or less. The river is falling fast.
21	Tipperah, „ 11 „	4·32	A violent storm, resembling a cyclone, passed over the district on the night of the 6th instant, but little damage has been done by it. It was accompanied by very heavy rain, especially in the south of the district. The weather has since been fair and hot. Slight injury has been done to sugarcane in the west of the district by the heavy storm of the 6th. The *amun dhan* crop everywhere is in good condition.
	Brahmunbaria ...	3·64	
	Chandpore ...	9·66	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
22	Chittagong, „ 10 „	6·38	Weather—very rainy. The transplanting of *amun* is finished. The crops are promising very well in all places save Harbang outpost, where insects are reported. Prices are nevertheless high, and rice is being imported.
23	Noakholly „ 10 „	5·35	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the early rice crop is completed. Transplantation of the *amun* crop is nearly at an end. Prospects are favourable. Public health is good.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 8 „	3·62	Weather—rainy throughout the week, with occasional sunshine. The cotton pods have been much damaged by the rain of the week, and a poor outturn is therefore anticipated. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. The plough cultivators' paddy crop is doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 10 „	4·03	Heavy rain and a gale of wind blowing from the north-west on the night of the 6th and the morning of the 7th until 10 A.M. No damage has been done. The weather has been calm since. The rainfall of the week will be of great benefit to the *amun* crop. Prospects are excellent everywhere.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVN.			
25	Patna, Oct. 12 '78	Nil	Weather—hot. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
26	Gya, „ 12 „	Nil	Sky clear. No clouds. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 96·2° The prospects of the *aghani dhan* are favourable, but the subdivisional officer of Aurungabad reports that more rain is wanted. The ploughing for the *rubbee* crops is going on. A few cases of cholera are reported from Arwal; the public health otherwise is good. The condition of the plough cattle is good.
	Aurungabad ...	Nil	
	Nowada ...	Nil	
27	Shahabad, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—hot in the day, but cool in the night and morning. The reaping of the *bhadoi* crop is over, with very good outturn. Rain is urgently wanted to ensure the *aghani* crop. Fever is slightly on the increase.
28	Durbhunga, „ 12 „	1·10	Weather—cool. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. Prices are falling.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 12 „	0·92	Weather—very hot. The rice crop continues in very good condition. The *rubbee* sowings have commenced. No rain has fallen in the sub-divisions this week, but during the week ending 4th instant, 2·25 inches fell at Seetamurhee and 0·74 at Hajeepore, which were not mentioned in last week's report.
30	Sarun, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; east and west wind. The prospects of *aghani* rice are favourable; but rain is wanted to accelerate a healthy growth. Sugarcane is doing well. Fields are being prepared for the *rubbee* crops. Prices are stationary. Fever is still prevalent.
31	Chumparun, „ 12 „	0·29	Weather—hot during the day; but cool at night. The prospects of the crops are excellent. Early rice is brought to market. The prices of food-grains are steadily falling.

* Report of 13th shows rainfall during week ending 12th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Division. 32	Monghyr, Oct. 12 '87	Nil	Weather—hot, with heavy dew. All prospects are good. There was apparently no need of rain this week.
	Begusarai ...	0·92	
	Jamui ...	0·50	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The *bhadoi* is being harvested with excellent outturn. The prospects of the rice crop are unusually good. Fever is prevalent.
34	Purneah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—still hot, but fair. The prospects of the crops are good.
	Kissengunge ...	0·61	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	
35	Maldah, „ 12 „	0·35	The heat is still great during the day. The nights are getting cooler. Rain is wanted for the *amun* and *kalai* crops, though no particular injury has been done to them as yet. Fever is still prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 13* „	0·71	No rain at Deoghur and Godda during the week. A shower fell at Rajmehal on the 11th, and there was appearance of more rain at the time of report. Generally the winds were variable, inclining to the north and west, and there is a feel of the cold weather. During the day the sun is very hot. Everything at present promises well. A little rain would do good to the high land *dhan* and help ploughing for the *rubbee*.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divs. 37	Cuttack, Oct. 12 '78	0.72	Weather—hot and fair. Everything is progressing well at present, but it is hoped that more rain will fall in the course of the next ten days.
38	Pooree, „ 10 „	3·19	Weather—seasonable. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. *Beali* and *mandia* are being harvested. *Sarad* rice is progressing well. Common rice sells at $11\frac{9}{16}$ to $18\frac{3}{8}$ seers for the rupee. Exportation continues. Public health is good.
39	Balasore, „ 11 „	0·65	The weather continues calm and sultry. The harvesting of the early sorts of rice progresses satisfactorily. The main crop is promising. Cattle disease still exists in some quarters.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 11 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The days are hot, but the mornings and evenings are cool. The prospects of the rice crop would be materially improved for the better if we could have a good heavy shower of rain or two immediately. Sun and wind combined are drying up the fields, and the *dhan* crop on the high grounds must suffer.
41	Lohardugga, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear. The nights are getting cold. All crops promise well. More rain would give a bumper harvest.
42	Singbhoom, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—beginning to get cool; seasonable. There has been no rain to talk of since the 20th September. A good shower is much wanted, but there is no sign of one coming. Unless rain falls, and that, too, very shortly, much harm will be done to the crops which up to date are splendid. Sickness is disappearing.
43	Manbhoom, „ 12 „	0·06	The cessation of rain has been somewhat sudden. The weather is bright and hot. The state and prospects of the crops are generally fair, but one more good fall of rain is required. The ryots in the neighbourhood of Purulia and in other parts of the district are irrigating their crops.

* Report of 13th shows rainfall during week ending 12th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15th October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
						Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.							
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·69	5·22	1·06	58·92	5th Oct.	
		Cutwa	0·25	7·20	0·24	64·92	ditto	
		Culna	2·83	5·70	Nil	60·11	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	1·29	6·23	1·43	53·02	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·24	1·92	0·32	47·29	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·74	10·61	0·30	69·41	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·57	4·20	0·30	52·00	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·28	5·16	0·43	60·88	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·34	14·77	0·88	68·87	ditto	
		Roypore	0·31	10·30	0·24	68·26	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·58	Not recd.	Not recd.	39·63	21st Sept.	
		Tumlook	2·49	ditto	ditto	46·11	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·61	ditto	ditto	44·34	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·12	ditto	ditto	37·82	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·74	4·41	1·44	44·85	5th Oct.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·66	11·55	3·17	84·32	ditto	
		Serampore	1·10	15·69	1·64	73·96	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·35	6·00	1·48	58·12	ditto	
		Maheshraka	1·48	9·71	Not recd.	61·08	28th Sept.	
	Central Districts.							
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	1·03	3·54	1·79	53·58	5th Oct	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·05	7·28	1·34	55·04	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	0·84	8·23	2·24	62·94	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	0·93	8·32	2·29	62·52	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·35	4·30	0·86	63·02	ditto	
		Baraset	1·58	14·65	2·09	58·63	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·56	2·90	Not recd.	56·59	28th Sept.	
		Barripore	1·21	4·58	0·81	55·15	5th Oct.	
		Satkhira	0·66	4·71	0·61	69·82	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·08	Not recd	1·20	57·18	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.
		Dum-Dum	1·56	8·60	1·38	64·90	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·51	Not recd.	Not recd.	55·13	21st Sept.	
		Bongong	0·60	5·91	0·83	64·00	5th Oct.	
		Meherpore	Nil	8·70	Not recd.	51·37	28th Sept.	
		Chooadanga	0·20	7·03	1·45	76·37	5th Oct.	
		Kooshtea	0·42	Not recd.	1·00	61·85	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·65	5·21	1·95	69·73	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	2·96	6·21	0·70	66·95	ditto	
		Narail	1·09	3·20	Not recd.	48·16	28th Sept.	
		Khoolna	0·95	2·65	ditto	59·18	ditto	
		Jhenidah	0·83	8·80	0·75	60·19	5th Oct.	
		Bagirhat	2·10	2·35	1·10	65·94	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·34	10·03	1·75	68·12	ditto	
		Berhampore	1·38	9·06	0·45	64·98	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·40	1·73	0·80	60·08	ditto	
		Lallbagh	0·48	5·94	1·08	51·67	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	0·61	4·98	0·50	52·01	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·25	6·46	0·20	54·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1·73	5·31	0·88	53·13	ditto	
		Kandee	0·87	6·64	0·47	60·56	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	0·22	1·49	1·77	70·48	ditto	
		Raigunge	0·96	1·71	0·79	68·99	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	1·52	0·40	52·43	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·05	1·71	1·11	55·21	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	9·17	1·02	69·74	ditto	
		Nattore	0·49	9·10	0·17	76·54	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	5·30	0·64	119·44	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	ditto	3·81	Nil	90·70	ditto	
		Kurigram	ditto	14·30	0·04	128·39	ditto	
		Bagdogra	0·26	13·77	1·77	141·83	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	3·75	1·59	76·08	ditto	
		Sherpur	0·91	10·60	0·16	73·03	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	0·17	9·42	0·30	67·36	ditto	
		Panchbibi	Nil	7·40	Nil	81·84	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	0·80	6·54	1·01	73·08	ditto	
		Serajgunge	Nil	4·30	0·80	55·58	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	0·49	6·39	1·62	123·19	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	0·49	6·39	1·62	115·33	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	11·07	0·53	142·57	ditto	
		Boda	1·15	12·85	Nil	119·42	ditto	
		Buxa	0·56	10·67	4·30	207·46	ditto	
		Titalya	0·76	10·43	6·00	131·72	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	Nil	19·30	0·04	193·80	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
						Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*								
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca, Telegraph Office	1·02	3·86	1·18	57·53	5th Oct.	
		Dacca, Hospital	1·28	5·39	2·95	76·33	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	2·40	2·70	0·60	82·18	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·02	6·70	0·16	62·94	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	1·07	3·88	2·63	61·42	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·75	4·53	2·19	71·95	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·43	4·05	0·22	64·35	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	1·58	Not recd.	Not recd.	57·17	21st Sept.	
		Perozepore	2·08	ditto	ditto	66·81	ditto	
		Patooakhally	1·11	ditto	ditto	68·20	ditto	
		Bhola	1·09	ditto	ditto	71·12	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0·92	13·13	0·41	95·93	5th Oct.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	7·86	0·67	94·76	ditto	
		Atia	0·29	13·68	0·27	64·01	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·02	9·48	0·38	80·12	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong, Telegraph Office	0·73	9·88	1·71	97·92	ditto	
		Chittagong, Jail	0·86	8·69	2·78	93·23	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·79	11·31	1·50	103·75	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	40·2	Not recd.	1·66	86·93	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.
		Fenny	3·90	ditto	1·61	91·56	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·01	4·74	0·28	79·41	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·40	1·58	0·33	66·55	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill	4·34	5·95	3·55	86·50	ditto	
		Ruma	2·85	9·20	Not recd.	75·97	ditto	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	2·20	3·02	2·63	71·39	ditto	
BEHAR.								
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·72	0·91	Nil	39·85	ditto	
		Behar	0·34	1·38	0·73	37·98	ditto	
		Barh	1·43	1·94	0·17	43·00	ditto	
		Dinapore	0·14	2·71	Nil	37·68	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	1·01	4·60	ditto	40·80	ditto	
		Nowadah	1·25	0·80	ditto	39·42	ditto	
		Aurungabad	1·97	0·58	0·98	32·16	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·72	Nil	Not recd.	39·95	28th Sept.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·79	4·35	0·11	37·46	5th Oct.	
		Sasseram	0·86	0·92	0·15	34·36	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	2·35	Not recd.	24·76	28th Sept.	
		Bhubooah	0·74	0·60	Nil	32·05	5th Oct.	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	0·07	1·77	ditto	34·19	ditto	
		Hajeepore	0·40	1·29	ditto	29·83	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	0·34	3·89	ditto	43·93	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	0·10	1·36	0·18	34·19	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·25	2·83	0·73	42·95	ditto	
		Tajpore	0·70	4·26	Nil	46·61	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·21	3·13	0·69	28·79	ditto	
		Sewan	0·54	3·04	0·29	32·81	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	2·32	Not recd.	39·92	28th Sept.	
		Bettiah	0·21	3·89	ditto	35·14	ditto	
		Segowlee	0·08	3·80	ditto	43·75	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·06	3·12	ditto	44·52	ditto	
		Begoosarai	0·09	1·80	ditto	36·76	ditto	
		Jamooee	1·89	2·95	ditto	42·00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	0·88	1·49	Nil	45·97	5th Oct.	
		Soopool	0·50	Not recd.	0·70	49·35	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	7·80	0·80	60·04	ditto	
		Banka	0·65	3·17	Nil	60·34	ditto	
		Sonbursa	0·19	3·72	1·45	56·38	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·10	1·55	Not recd.	63·42	28th Sept.	
		Kissengunge	Nil	4·84	ditto	83·99	ditto	
		Arrareah	ditto	3·10	ditto	80·12	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	0·60	Not recd.	ditto	47·13	21st Sept.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	ditto	ditto	94·97	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·37	ditto	ditto	54·77	ditto	
		Jamtara	2·50	ditto	ditto	34·04	ditto	From 30th June not recd. 11th to 17th August.
		Pakour	0·18	ditto	ditto	35·25	ditto	From 8th July.
		Godda	3·66	ditto	ditto	58·83	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
						Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital ...	1·28	0·63	Not recd.	46·13	28th Sept.	
		Jajpore	Not recorded.		ditto	20·90	27th July	Not recorded 28th July.
		Kendraparah	1·90	3·30	ditto	38·70	28th Sept.	
		Jagatsingpore	1·70	4·60	ditto	50·83	ditto	
		False Point	3·65	2·74	0·55	39·43	5th Oct.	
	Pooree	Pooree	4·70	2·15	Not recd.	32·59	28th Sept.	
		Khurdah	2·64	Not recd.	ditto	37·15	21st Sept.	
	Balasore	Balasore	2·27	ditto	ditto	45·37	ditto	
		Bhadrack	3·76	ditto	ditto	53·98	ditto	
		Jellasore	2·33	ditto	ditto	46·69	ditto	
		Sorah	1·88	ditto	ditto	51·70	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	1·97	ditto	ditto	45·32	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	1·93	0·49	ditto	38·43	28th Sept.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	1·77	0·65	0·88	41·23	5th Oct.	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	0·82	1·37	0·22	41·20	ditto	
		Sitagurrah	0·87	1·13	1·38	22·63	ditto	From 4th August.
		Pachamba	1·50	1·62	0·20	49·32	ditto	From 8th August.
		Mowdie Hill	0·85	0·68	Not recd.	3·71	28th Sept.	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	3·33	Not recd.	ditto	39·38	21st Sept.	
		Palamow	0·59	ditto	ditto	28·54	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	1·47	0·24	0·18	47·26	5th Oct.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	4·30	Not recd.	0·61	55·45	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.
		Govindpore	0·65	ditto	0·85	48·67	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	4·04	5·03	153·95	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2·06	2·58	Not recd.	80·34	28th Sept.	
		Golaghat	0·12	1·45	ditto	76·85	ditto	
		Jorhat	Nil	0·43	ditto	66·22	ditto	
		Akyab	2·93	4·21	8·93	107·96	5th Oct.	Not recorded 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana	Alwar	Nil	Nil.	Nil	24·98	ditto	
		Jaipur	0·80	ditto	ditto	23·77	ditto	
		Sambhar	Nil	ditto	ditto	12·34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th Oct. 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	Sept. 6th	10	29·737	29·759	80·7	78·0	88	N	5·5	...	P, FK	*o, g, d*
		16	29·608	29·629	85.1	79·4	77	N W by W	7·0	0·02	C, CK	*c*
	7th	10	29·759	29·780	86·0	81·8	82	S S W	3·8	...	C	*c*
		16	29·661	29·682	87·0	81·2	77	S by W	6·0	...	C	*c*
	8th	10	29·791	29·812	87·3	82·2	80	S	5·5	...	CS, K	*c*
		16	29·699	29·720	89·6	82·3	72	S	8·3	...	K, CS	*c*
	9th	10	29·811	29·832	87·2	82·0	79	S S W	3·3	...	K	*c*
		16	29·704	29·725	90 3	77·0	62	W	5·5	...	CS	*c*
	10th	10	29·824	29·845	85·3	79·0	75	W S W	4·0	...	K	*c*
		16	29·684	29·706	87·8	78·0	63	W by N	3·2	...	PK, K	*c*
	11th	10	29·827	29·849	84·7	78·0	73	N W	1·5	0·13	K, FK	*c*
		16	29·701	29·722	88·0	80·0	69	W	2·2	...	K	*c*
	12th	10	29·854	29·875	85 9	78·0	69	N	5·3	...	K	*c*
		16	29·743	29·764	84 5	77·7	66	E by N	7·0	...	K	*c*
Saugor Island.	Sept. 6th	10	29·744	29·751	83·5	81·0	89	N N W	4·0	0·10	.....	*o, g*
		16	29·628	29·634	86	81	80	N	8·0	...	.....	*o, g*
	7th	10	29·776	29·782	88	83	80	S W	10·7	0·06	.....	*p*
		16	29·672	29·678	89	83	77	S S W	8·0	...	.....	*b, c*
	8th	10	29·808	29·814	88·0	84·0	84	S S W	9·3	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·714	29·720	89	83·5	78	S S W	12·0	...	.....	*b, c*
	9th	10	29·816	29·822	87·5	82·0	78	S W	7	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·718	29·724	89	83	77	S S N	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·832	29·838	88	83	80	N W	5·3	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·694	29·700	88·5	81·0	71	W S W	8·0	...	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·832	29·838	88	80	69	N W	2·7	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·710	29·716	90	81	66	N N W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·849	29·855	87	80	72	E N E	4	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·743	29·749	88·5	80·0	68	E N E	8	...	.....	*b, c*
Chittagong.	Sept. 6th	10	Not	recd.								
	7th	10	29·722	29·814	80	78	91	Calm	8·0	3·84	.....	*o, continuous rain 12 hours.*
	8th	10	29·774	29·865	86·0	81	80	E S E	2	...	.....	*o, g*
	9th	10	29·767	29·858	86	80	76	N E	2	...	.....	
	10th	10	29·790	29·882	78·5	77·5	95	Calm	2·0	0·56	.....	*b, c, p*
	11th	10	29·778	29·870	82 5	79	85	E	4	0·01	.....	*o, threatening weather.*
	12th	10	Observa	tions err	oneous							
Akyab.	Sept. 6th	10	29·843	29·865	81·5	79·0	89	S	4·0	2·40	.....	*g, p*
	7th	10	29·848	29·870	78	77	95	N E	4·0	3·26	.....	*o, g*
	8th	10	29·851	29·872	85	81·5	85	E	2 0	0·04	.....	*p*
	9th	10	29·824	29·845	85	80·5	81	E	2·0	0·01	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·843	29·864	85·5	82·0	85	E	3 0	...	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·840	29·861	86	82·5	86	E	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29.833	29·854	87	83·5	86	E N E	2	...	.....	*b*
False Point.	Sept. 6th	10	29·785	29·800	78	77	95	S W	8·0	1·18	.....	*o, g*
	7th	10	29·780	29·795	87	80	72	W	5·0	...	.....	*g,*
	8th	10	29·821	29·836	90	83	73	Calm	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	9th	10	29·810	29·825	90	83	73	W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·822	29·837	89	81	69	W N W	2·0	0·08	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·841	29·856	88	79	66	N	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·854	29.869	88	78	62	N E	5	...	.....	*b*
Vizagapatam.	Sept. 6th	10	29·791	29·823	83·5	81·5	91	W N W	1	0·10	.....	*moist and f.*
	7th	10	29·785	29·815	84·0	78·0	75	S W	...	...	.....	
	8th	10	29·830	29·862	84	79	79	Calm	...	...	.....	*f*
	9th	10	29·818	29·849	86	79	72	N W	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	10th	10	29·829	29·860	85·5	78·0	70	.....	1	0·40	.....	*t, l at distance.*
	11th	10	29·819	29·850	86	74	55	N N E	...	...	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·836	29·867	85·5	72·5	51	S S E	1	...	.....	*b, c*
Colombo.	Sept. 6th	10	29·942	29·983	84	79·5	81	S W	8·0	0·78	.....	*b, c*
	7th	10	29·945	29·986	84·5	79·5	77	W S W	7·0	...	.....	*b, c*
	8th	10	29·953	29·994	84	78·5	77	W S W	7·0	...	.....	*b, c*
	9th	10	29·935	29·976	80·5	77·0	85	W S W	11	0·19	.....	*o, b, c*
	10th	10	29·934	29·975	81·5	77·5	83	S W	9·0	...	.....	*b, c*
	11th	10	29·900	29·941	82	78	83	S W	10	0·23	.....	*b, c*
	12th	10	29·876	29·917	82·5	78·5	83	S W	7	0·13	.....	*o, b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Oct.	6th	109·4	29·681	79·5	89·4	11·9	77·5	78·0	·940	77·4	93	Till 4-30 A.M. E by N, till midnight N W by W through N E and N.	99	0·02	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o*, *g*, *d*, *t*, *w*, *f*. ⊽
,,	7th	156·1	·709	82·2	88·8	11·5	77·3	80·4	1·012	79·6	91	Till 9 A.M. N W by W, till midnight S by W through W and S W.	84	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, *w*.
,,	8th	151·5	·741	83·7	90·2	13·0	77·2	81·3	1·037	80·4	89	S	111	...	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *w*.
,,	9th	151·7	·758	83·5	91·0	11·4	79·6	79·1	·935	77·2	81	Till 10 A.M. S, till 4 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight W N W through W.	82	...	Day chiefly clear, night clear, *w*.
,,	10th	148·8	·760	81·3	89·0	11·3	77·7	78·2	·919	76·7	85	Till 9-15 A.M. W by N, till 3 P.M. S through S W, till midnight N W by N through S W and W.	75	...	Chiefly clear, *w* and *p*.
,,	11th	148·0	·773	81·7	88·4	11·2	77·2	78·1	·916	76·6	85	Till 10 A.M. N W by W, till 6 A.M. W, till 8 A.M. N E by E, through N W and N; till midnight N W by N through N.	54	0·13*	Chiefly clear, *f*, *w* and *d*.
,,	12th	153·1	·806	81·3	89·3	12·2	77·1	77·6	·898	76·0	84	Till 7-30 A.M. N W by N, till midnight E N E through N and N E.	69	Nil	Day chiefly clear, night clear and *w*.

* Fell at 7-20 P.M. of the 10th.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·747
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		29·804
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		82·6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		13·9
The maximum temperature during the seven days		91·0
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...		81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th October 1878		0·15
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		1·29
The total fall from 1st January to 12th October 1878		56·04
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office		61·65

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast; *g* gloomy; *d* drizzling rain; *t* thunder; *w* dew; *f* foggy; ⊽ Lunar corona; *p* passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 14th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	128,247½	1,65,465 3 3	15,167 12 10	9,92,568 30	4,43,541 10 6	40,657 19 8	6,09,006 13 3	47,020	80,120½	127,140½
Or per mile of railway	.....	129 4 9	11 17 0	.....	346 9 4	31 15 5	475 14 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	1,508,816	17,38,309 13 0	158,428 8 0	1,05,26,274 0	40,97,281 8 9	375,584 2 10	58,25,591 5 9	553,952½	791,525½	1,345,477½
Total for 13 weeks ...	1,637,063½	18,03,775 0 3	173,596 0 10	1,15,18,842 30	45,40,823 2 9	416,242 2 6	64,34,598 3 0	600,972½	871,645½	1,472,618
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	135,357	1,75,388 0 3	16,077 4 8	13,14,134 30	4,26,860 9 0	39,128 17 9	6,02,248 9 3	44,803	86,387	131,190
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	137 0 9	12 11 3	.....	333 8 10	30 31 6	470 9 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,656,252½	19,08,899 6 1	180,482 8 10	1,67,62,289 10	66,28,195 4 5	607,584 11 4	85,97,094 10 6	576,556	1,350,103	1,926,659

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	140,861½	2,17,450 6 0	19,932 19 0	8,24,905 30	3,57,427 3 0	32,764 3 2	5,74,877 9 0	45,747½	74,808½	120,555½
Or per mile of railway	.....	169 14 8	15 11 6	.....	279 4 8	25 12 1	449 3 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	1,637,063½	18,03,775 0 3	173,596 0 10	1,15,18,842 30	45,40,823 2 9	4,16,242 2 6	64,34,598 3 0	600,972½	871,645½	1,472,618
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,777,925	21,11,225 6 3	193,528 19 10	1,23,43,748 20	48,98,250 5 9	4,49,006 5 8	70,09,475 12 0	646,719½	946,454	1,593,173½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	129,227½	1,86,088 2 11	17,058 1 8	12,98,180 30	3,96,794 2 6	36,372 15 11	5,82,882 5 5	45,630	84,786	130,416
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	145 5 6	13 6 7	.....	310 0 11	28 8 5	455 7 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,785,480	21,54,987 9 0	197,540 10 6	1,80,60,470 0	70,24,989 6 11	6,43,957 7 3	91,79,976 15 11	622,186	1,434,889	2,057,075

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1878 on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	4,853	15,579 13 3	1,428 3 0	1,24,124 10	33,444 15 0	3,065 15 9	49,024 12 3	4,778½	7,841	12,619½
Or per mile of railway	.....	69 10 1	6 7 8	.....	149 7 7	13 14 0	219 1 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	56,871½	1,50,868 10 0	13,829 12 6	7,36,388 10	2,27,559 10 9	20,859 12 9	3,78,428 4 9	52,559½	56,083½	109,242½
Total for 13 weeks ...	61,724½	1,66,448 7 3	15,257 15 6	8,60,512 20	2,61,004 9 9	23,925 8 6	4,27,453 1 0	57,337½	64,524½	121,862½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,382	19,686 13 9	1,804 12 7	2,26,976 20	59,720 10 0	5,474 7 10	79,407 7 9	4,980	9,189	14,169
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	87 15 10	8 1 4	.....	266 14 6	24 9 4	354 14 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	76,009	1,81,984 15 1	16,681 19 0	29,03,596 0	7,18,841 0 6	65,893 15 3	9,00,825 15 7	59,441	196,534	255,975

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1878 on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,090½	14,798 12 3	1,356 11 1	1,66,059 0	45,546 14 0	4,175 2 7	66,345 10 3	4,449½	11,847½	16,297½
Or per mile of railway	.....	66 2 3	6 1 3	.....	203 9 0	18 13 2	269 11 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	61,724½	1,66,448 7 3	15,257 15 6	8,60,512 20	2,61,004 9 9	23,925 8 6	4,27,453 1 0	57,337½	64,524½	121,862½
Total for 14 weeks ...	66,815	1,81,247 3 6	16,614 6 7	10,26,571 20	3,06,551 7 9	28,100 11 1	4,87,798 11 3	61,787½	76,372½	138,159½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,429½	18,413 2 0	1,687 17 5	2,63,367 10	64,603 7 6	5,921 19 8	83,016 9 6	4,662	11,608	16,270
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	82 4 9	7 10 11	.....	288 11 8	26 9 4	371 0 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	81,429½	2,00,398 1 1	18,369 16 5	31,66,963 10	7,83,444 8 0	71,815 14 11	9,83,842 9 1	64,105	208,142	272,245

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 35.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			1st September 1877.	31st August 1878.	To 1st September 1877.	To 31st August 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
31st August ...	Northern Bengal	219	290 0 0	12,169 0 0	290 0 0	5,02,859 0 0	5,02,569 0 0	.....
31st August ...	Tirhoot	78	6,238 0 0	6,684 0 0	1,83,522 0 0	2,89,213 0 0	1,06,691 0 0	.....
14th September ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,632 0 0	2,324 0 0	73,304 0 0	87,468 0 0	14,164 0 0	.....
	Nalhati		Not received.					
	Total ...	325	8,180 0 0	21,177 0 0	2,56,116 0 0	8,79,540 0 0	6,23,424 0 0	.....

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No 43 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—FORESTS.

Darjeeling, the 21st October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for the year 1877-78.

The report is again late in submission, owing, it is explained, to the adjustments in the annual accounts rendered necessary by orders of the Comptroller-General. It is, however, both full and interesting, Dr. Schlich having endeavoured, in view of his approaching transfer from Bengal, to place on record all the information regarding the reserves and their treatment that could be of use to his successor and to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of expressing his regret at the prospect of losing Dr. Schlich's services, and his high appreciation of the progress that forest conservancy has made in Bengal under that officer's able and conscientious supervision.

2. The only new forest area inspected during the year was that of the Koderma reserve, in the north of Hazareebagh, which was notified as a reserve

forest in July 1876, without having been subjected to detailed examination. The result of the Conservator's inspection in February 1878 went to show that the forest is in a very poor and reduced condition, and that it is desirable to release from the reserved area some 24 square miles of country in order to provide a supply of wood for the neighbouring villagers, who could then be excluded without hardship from the remaining area.

3. Only 40 square miles of forest were added to the Government reserves during the year, bringing the total area up to 3,430 square miles. It is in contemplation, however, to take up an extensive tract in the Chittagong Hills, and to increase the area considerably in Darjeeling and Julpigoree; while, on the other hand, the forests in the Damin-i-Koh have been made over to the care of the local officers. At the close of 1878-79 it is expected that there will be 4,406 square miles of forest under this Government, of which 823 square miles lie in the lower Himalayas and the adjoining Terai and Dooars, and the rest in Chittagong, the Sunderbuns, Chota Nagpore, and Shahabad. The open Sunderbun forests, which are Government waste, are also to be declared a protected forest and to be managed by the Forest Department. In view of this extension of forest conservancy in Bengal, the propriety of dividing the province into two Conservators' charges has been mooted and is advocated by Dr. Schlich. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to have one Conservator only, who should be at the head-quarters of Government, and to strengthen the staff of trained Deputy Conservators, but it may not be possible for the Government of India to arrange this.

4. The reserved forests as they now stand may be thus classified :—

		Square miles.
1.	Sâl forest, with savannah, mixed forest, and lower hill forest containing sâl	1,090½
2.	Khair and sissu forest	113½
3.	Upper hill forest	75
4.	Sundri forest	1,581
5.	Chittagong mixed forest	570
	Total ...	3,430

5. Demarcation was extended over 323 square miles during the year, and there are now only eight square miles in Darjeeling, 18 in Julpigoree, and 460 in Chota Nagpore remaining to be demarcated out of the 3,430 miles already taken up.

6. The policy of the Conservator has been to divide the forest charges into small manageable areas such as one executive officer can properly administer. He considers that there should be ten such charges in Bengal, to manage which two Conservators and 13 other superior officers are required. The present sanctioned scale gives nine officers of the rank of Assistant Conservator and upwards, and (say) two Sub-Assistant Conservators. Even if there be only one Conservator allowed, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Dr. Schlich in thinking that some increase of the forest staff will very soon be required.

7. For subordinate establishments of all kinds a lump sum of Rs. 3,500 per mensem is at present sanctioned, but this must be raised to Rs. 4,000 to enable the department to manage the areas now being added.

8. It is satisfactory to observe that there were during the year only 112 prosecutions for breach of forest rules as against 233 in 1876-77. The Conservator reports that the decrease is owing to forest protection having become more effective, and he considers that the few attempts made to violate the rules prove that forest conservancy does not press too hardly upon the people. The great majority of the cases occur in the Sunderbuns, where, however, conviction is difficult owing to the immense area under forest and the existence of private grants in the neighbourhood of the Government reserves. In 95 Sunderbun cases, conviction followed in only 26. In 17 cases instituted elsewhere, conviction followed in 11.

9. The forest officers cut during the year 55½ miles of new fair-weather roads in Kurseong, Buxa and Chittagong, besides repairing 63 miles of old road in Buxa and Kurseong and clearing 250 miles of boundary paths. The Conservator again refers to the advisability of opening out the old Teesta Valley road.

A survey of this route has already been ordered, and a good bridle-path will be constructed on general grounds.

10. During the year 111 acres were added to the plantations, making the total area 524 acres. The chief plantations are those of oak, chestnut, magnolia, and walnut (144 acres) in Darjeeling; of teak, toon, sâl, and sissu (406 acres) at Bamunpokri (in Kurseong) and Sitapahar (in Chittagong); and of sâl (36 acres) in Buxa. Systematic planting for the maintenance of the firewood supply of Darjeeling will now be undertaken, and 30 acres have already been planted in June and July 1878.

11. Dr. Schlich reproduces, in paragraph 29 of his report, a communication from Dr. King, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, showing the result of the continued experiments carried on with certain economic plants and trees. There can be no doubt that neither the encalypti nor the carob tree are at all likely to thrive in the Gangetic delta. The prospects of Para and Ceara rubber plants are more promising. But neither the baobab nor the bamboo can be cultivated so as to yield a cheap paper stock. Some information should have been given by Dr. King as to the character of the plants grown from the seed supplied by Dr. Forbes Watson in October 1876. Though the seed was received without name, it is presumed that the plants, which have germinated to the number of 2,354, can be identified. The seedlings of *Prosopis pallida* would seem to be fairly thriving.

12. The year under review was particularly unfortunate as regards fires owing to continued dry and windy weather. Arrangements were made to protect 122,728 acres, but failed as regards 43,894 acres. The sum spent on fire protection during the season was Rs. 1,983. This is a most important part of the duty of the Forest Department, and it will be better to spend even more money if it will secure success in keeping out fires.

13. The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in Bengal for the last seven years are given in the following table—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Area of reserved forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1871-72	87,260	67,506	19,754	106
1872-73	1,16,690	62,554	54,136	106
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,654	87,260	1,467
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,430

Upon this Dr. Schlich remarks—"These figures show that the revenue has been nearly doubled during the year under review, and the cash surplus has risen from Rs. 10,712 to Rs. 1,71,251. The value of stock on hand has fallen by Rs. 14,913: hence the value of the year's transactions amounts to Rs. 1,56,338, as compared with Rs. 87,468 in 1876-77, so that a great improvement has taken place in every respect. The Conservator feels confident that the surplus in future years will be still greater, and that the Government forest estates in Bengal may now be said to have become a source of permanent and increasing returns to the State."

14. Arranging the receipts and charges of 1877-78 according to the main budget heads, they show as follow:—

Receipts.

		Rs.
Departmental timber operations.	From wood brought to depôt by departmental agency; from confiscated, drift and waif wood	1,70,621
Other revenue ...	From wood removed by private purchasers, &c.; from minor produce and miscellaneous	2,61,742
Formation, protection, and improvement of forests ...	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,32,363

Charges.

	Rs.
Cost of timber operations by the department and in recovering drift; half the total cost of departmental cattle, plant and tools, and one-quarter the total cost of the establishment	1,24,366
Cost in connection with removal by private purchasers; collection of dues on minor produce; miscellaneous charges; one-quarter of total cost of cattle, plant and tools, and half the cost of establishment	74,068
Cost of forest organization; treatment and creation of forests; works for development of forests; one-quarter of total cost of cattle, plant, and tools, and one-quarter cost of establishment ...	62,678
Total ...	2,61,112

Upon these results the Conservator remarks—

"From these figures it follows—

"1*st*.—That the departmental timber operations have yielded a surplus of Rs. 46,255, equal to 27 per cent. of the receipts on account of timber sold from depôts, although the expenditure charged against these operations includes a portion of the pay of establishments, &c., of the Palamow, Sunderbuns, and Chittagong divisions, where no departmental timber operations have been conducted.

"2*nd*.—In spite of our having spent Rs. 62,678 on the formation, protection, and improvement of the forests, we have still a cash surplus of Rs. 1,71,251, which is equal to 40 per cent. of the gross receipts."

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that forest conservancy in Bengal may now be reckoned an assured success from a financial point of view, and, as it is elsewhere stated that with proper management the Government reserves will suffice to meet the wants of by far the greater portion of the province, there is every reason to be satisfied with both the present position and future prospects of the department.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to note that so many officers of the department, including the Conservator himself, suffered in health during the year, and that one very promising officer, Mr. Bonham Carter, died of dysentery contracted upon duty.

16. In the foregoing paragraphs the working of the department has been treated as a whole. The leading facts in connection with each of the forest divisions may now be briefly noticed.

I. The Darjeeling Division.—The division known in former years by this name has now been sub-divided into three forest charges, styled the Darjeeling, Teesta, and Kurseong divisions. In the division of *Darjeeling* proper there are at present 26 square miles of gazetted reserves, but the area will by the end of the current year be 38 square miles, stocked with oaks, chestnuts, magnolias, laurels, maples, and a great variety of other trees. The maple is assuming a very important place in the forests near Darjeeling, yielding as it does a very fair firewood, and being raised with the least amount of trouble. It will in future form the main standby in reproductive measures, the more valuable trees being planted here and there among the maple woods. There are now five acres under Spanish chestnut at Rungaroon, but the results are not satisfactory, and it is not intended to send more seed of this kind to Bengal.

17. The large and growing demand for firewood and charcoal for the cantonment and station of Darjeeling, and the tea gardens near, made it necessary to bring the working of the forests entirely under departmental control, and to exclude private purchasers from the forests entirely. The Conservator is thus able to clear and thin the blocks systematically, and to plant them up again. During the year 1,67,173 maunds of firewood and 5,872 maunds of charcoal were sold at an average cost of Rs. 24-2-3 per 100 maunds, giving a profit of about Rs. 8 per 100 maunds.

18. The receipts of this division were altogether Rs. 49,790, and the charges Rs. 36,692; the result being a surplus of Rs. 13,098.

19. *II. The Teesta Division.*—This division has not yet been fully formed. A large area in the Daling sub-division is about to be added to it, which will raise the area from the present figure of 61 square miles to 255 square miles. It will then be sub-divided into two charges—(1) the Teesta division, with 132 square miles, and (2) the Daling division, with 154 square miles. These areas contain all the various classes of forest found in the Darjeeling district at all elevations, and the lower ranges at any rate are certain to prove very valuable. This is not, however, as yet a paying division, its receipts being only Rs. 1,946, against an outlay of Rs. 10,188. But it is expected that the demand for timber, firewood and charcoal, likely to arise from the opening out of tea gardens in the Daling sub-division, will very soon bring the balance to the right side of the account.

20. *III. The Kurseong Division.*—This division comprises the reserves lying on the outer hills from Kurseong downwards, and in the adjoining

Terai. The total area, after adjustments with the Teesta division, and including certain blocks purchased from private parties since the close of the year, will amount to 75 square miles. There is no oak or rhododendron in this division, but with that exception most of the characteristic trees of the district are found. In the Terai, sâl is the prevailing wood, and there is also a good deal of khair and sissu on the river banks. The management of this division is peculiarly difficult, owing to the unhealthiness of the Terai and lower hills. It includes the Bamunpokri plantation already noticed, which now covers an area of 215 acres. In this originally only teak was planted, which so far was not done badly, but toon, sâl, and sissu have since been added. A few plants of mahogany were tried, but only three are now alive. The total outlay on planting up to date has been Rs. 28,118, and by 1880 it will probably amount to Rs. 35,000, after which the plantation will, it is hoped, be self-supporting. The expenditure will have been about Rs. 160 per acre, and, considering that the locality is one where the rank grasses have to be cleared five or six times each season, the Conservator thinks it not excessive, especially as every stick from the plantation will command a ready sale. A small plantation of India-rubber trees is also thriving. Fortunately, although the division suffered severely from fires, Bamunpokri escaped; but the average cost of this protection for the last two years has been 12 annas 6 pie per acre.

21. This division has supplied during the year large quantities of timber for the Northern Bengal State Railway and for the construction of bridges on the Ganges-Darjeeling road. Indeed, the Conservator is of opinion that these forests have now been overworked, and that the cutting of sâl should, if possible, be reduced for a year or two, until the extra cuttings of 1877-78 have been made up. The receipts of the division were Rs. 98,451, and the charges Rs. 45,930; showing a net surplus of Rs. 52,520, or Rs. 543 per square mile of the area actually worked.

22. *IV. The Julpigoree Division.*—This division consists of the forests between the rivers Teesta and Tursa in the Western Dooars. The area will at the close of this year amount to 169 square miles. It stood at 140 square miles on the 1st April 1877, and 12 miles were added in 1877-78. The forests suffered severely from fires during the year, no less than 5,900 acres having been burnt. These forests were much exhausted when taken up, and it was intended not to work them for large timber for at least 25 or 30 years. But the demand for sleepers for the Northern Bengal State Railway compelled the cutting of sâl both in 1876-77 and 1877-78. The receipts of the division were Rs. 12,580, and the charges Rs. 16,546. It is hoped to make it pay its expenses in future by the sale of firewood, charcoal, &c., to the tea gardens in the neighbourhood.

23. *V. The Buxa Division.*—The Buxa reserves cover an area of 250 square miles between the Tursa and Sunkos rivers in the Western Dooars. In this division an attempt is being made to protect the reserves from fire by planting a thick belt of sâl, 100 feet broad, along the boundary. Good progress is being made with this, but meantime the injury done by fires is very great, no less than 36,440 acres having been burnt in the year out of an area of 103,900 acres sought to be protected. The Conservator observes, however, that the people in the neighbourhood of the forests are beginning to understand better the necessity of caution in setting fire to grass and to co-operate better with the department. He is sanguine of success eventually.

24. This division also has felt the demand for sleepers and timber for the Northern Bengal State Railway, and 2,776 green trees and 1,932 dry trees and pieces were cut during the year. The actual receipts were, however, only Rs. 37,153, against charges amounting to Rs. 50,658. This deficit is, however, owing to the fact that Rs. 12,095 were disbursed during the year on account of former years, and that a large stock of sleepers cut and carted during the year were only made over and paid for in April. The division is now really a *surplus* division.

25. *VI. The Palamow Division.*—The blocks of forest to be reserved in this division were re-arranged during the year so as to secure greater compactness. It now comprises 216 square miles—179 in Palamow and 37 in Shahabad. There are difficulties in connection with the boundaries of the Rhotas block in Shahabad, which the revenue authorities are now investigating.

Nothing has yet been done in this division beyond demarcation. The forests need rest, and only minor produce and a small quantity of timber to meet local requirements can be sold. The receipts of the year were Rs. 1,006, and the charges Rs. 16,088.

26. *VII. The Sunderbuns Division.*—The area of the reserves is here unchanged, amounting to 1,581 square miles. The area outside the reserves, used chiefly for fuel forest, is to be shortly placed under departmental management as a protected forest, and the establishment will have to be reorganised accordingly. But, meantime, great progress has been made in checking the removal of wood without payment. Thus, in 1876-77, the department had cognizance of the removal of only 43,18,157 maunds, but in 1877-78 it collected dues on 91,03,250 maunds. The receipts were Rs. 1,73,999, and the charges only Rs. 33,453; giving a surplus of Rs. 1,40,546, or Rs. 89 per square mile. The actual charges made are extremely low—one anna per maund for sundri timber, and one pice per maund for any other timber and firewood.

27. *VIII. The Chittagong Division.*—The present area of the reserves in Chittagong is 570 square miles, but it is in contemplation to increase the reserves to 1,350 square miles; and it has been decided in any case to give over all the rest of the district forests to the management of the Deputy Commissioner, reducing the rate of river tolls on produce from these open tracts to a small *ad valorem* fee. The Sitapahar plantation in this division has now 185 acres under teak. With this it is proposed to mix toon, and it is intended to plant jarul in the lower parts of the reserve where teak does not flourish. The reserves have not yet been worked for timber, and the income from river tolls during the year showed a still further falling off as compared with 1876-77, the receipts being Rs. 57,378 and charges Rs. 27,132; giving a surplus of Rs. 30,246, against Rs. 39,445 in the previous year, Rs. 64,953 in 1875-76, and Rs. 98,608 in 1874-75. The people have been suffering from bad seasons, and there is an import of cheaper timber from Arrakan.

28. *IX. Koderma and Saranda Pir.*—The Koderma reserve in Hazareebagh is to be reduced to 36 square miles. Nothing has yet been done in it or in the Saranda Pir reserve of 400 square miles in Singbhoom.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT UPON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Board's report upon the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1877-78.

The Board again complain of the delay in the submission of the divisional reports. These delays are almost invariably caused by the want of proper arrangements in the district and sub-divisional offices. Until district officers insist on their sub-divisional officers submitting their reports strictly up to time, they cannot hope to get the district reports out upon due date, the divisional and departmental reports are delayed, and Government finds itself annually reviewing facts that are stale, and giving orders that only take effect a year after the event that called them forth. The Lieutenant-Governor is determined to enforce greater punctuality in future, so far as it may be possible for Government to enforce this, and orders will shortly issue to that end.

2. The chief features in the land revenue administration of the year have been the operations under the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, and the introduction of the Public Works Cess Act II (B.C.) of 1877. It was only in April 1877, towards the close of the six months' term of grace allowed by the notifications under the first of these Acts, that proprietors of estates came forward generally to comply with its provisions. The work thrown thereby upon Collectors and their establishments has been extremely heavy and will be noticed in detail below.

3. The total number of estates on the revenue roll in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77, is shown in the following table :—

Class of estates.	1877-78.	1876-77.
I.—Permanently settled estates ...	136,228	132,571
II.—Temporarily ditto ...	7,560	7,498
III.—Government estates	2,569	2,432
IV.—Ryotwari tracts	23	27
	146,380	142,528

The increase in Class I is said to be mainly due to partitions of estates in the Behar division. Of the total increase of 3,657 estates, 3,284 would seem to be accounted for in this way. Of the remainder, 332 are explained by the separate enrolment in Dacca and Backergunge of blocks hitherto lumped up with other estates, while 41 estates were added in Mymensingh, which had been omitted by mistake. No explanation is given of the fluctuations in the number of estates under Classes II, III and IV.

4. The Board remark that the increasing number of estates, and the increasing number of shareholders who make separate payments, have caused serious embarrasment in the treasury and account departments of many districts. A committee is now sitting to consider whether it may not be possible to simplify the system of land revenue accounts, and strengthen at the same time the treasury establishments. Something has also been done to prevent further increase of work by amalgamating the accounts of the road cess and Public Works cess to a certain extent.

5. The current land revenue demand for the year, including malikana, revenue of police lands, and quit-rents of tributary mehals, stood thus, as compared with 1876-77, for each class of estates :—

		1877-78. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Class I	... ...	3,23,37,283	3,24,05,915
„ II	... ...	24,01,457	23,00,897
„ III	... ...	16,38,545	15,39,444
„ IV	... ...	5,18,682	4,81,085
	Total ...	3,68,95,967	3,67,27,341

The demand shows fluctuations in nearly every district, but these are for the most part nominal, caused by transfers and adjustments of account. The report should have stated clearly the amount of the actual increase, but the only fact noted is that in Midnapore an increase of Rs. 60,000 is due to the settlement officers' proceedings, and that some further unspecified sum is due to the settlement of Tooshkhally and other estates. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to know what department was to blame for the failure to inform the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh of the increased rental of the Kurhurbaree mines, referred to in paragraph 13.

	Rs.
* Class I	9,18,606
„ II	3,92,458
„ III	6,48,654
„ IV	1,13.473
Total ...	20,73,191

6. The arrear demand was Rs. 20,73,191,* against Rs. 17,87,823 of the year preceding. The total demand of the year was thus Rs. 3,89,69,158.

7. The current collections in each class of estate compare thus—

		1877-78. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Class I	... ...	3,16,24,007	... 3,15,40,506
„ II	... ...	21,63,506	... 21,06,082
„ III	... ...	10,63,036	... 10,80,301
„ IV	... ...	4,20,244	... 3,94,153
		3,52,70,793	3,51,21,042

The percentage on current demand was 95·59, against 95·35, or slightly in favour of 1877-78. The arrear collections were in—

		Rs.
Class I	... ...	... 8,16,078
„ II	... ...	... 2,20,909
„ III	... ...	... 3,66,225
„ IV	... ...	... 91,661
		14,94,873

or 72·10 per cent., against 78·23 in 1876-77. Current and arrear collections together were Rs. 3,67,65,666, or 94·34 per cent. of the total demand, against 94·81 in 1876-77. The general result was slightly less favourable than in 1876-77.

8. The remissions granted during the year aggregated Rs. 84,056 thus—

		Rs.
In class I	... ...	... 8,598
„ II	... ...	... 3,888
„ III	... ...	... 58,363
„ IV	... ...	... 13,206

Dividing according to the character of the remission, the tables show—

		Rs.		Rs.	
Nominal remissions	...	17,888	against	48,818	in 1876-77.
Remissions of right	...	44,306	„	18,236	„
Ditto of grace	...	21,862	„	9,063	„
		84,056		76,117	

Remissions of right and of grace show a large increase. They are due to diluvion, sale of B class railway lands revenue free, taking up of lands for public purposes, redemptions, unoccupied holdings, and the like. They were heaviest in the 24-Pergunnahs, where they amounted to Rs. 15,507, and were swelled by the transfer of an estate to the Suburban Municipality. Remissions of grace were largest in Pooree—Rs. 15,067—where lands lay waste owing to the temporary falling off in the salt manufacture.

9. The unrealised balances at the close of the year were as follow :—

			Rs.			
In class	I	...	8,07,206	or 2·42	per cent.	of the gross demand,
„	II	...	4,05,612	or 14·51	„	„
„	III	...	7,99,575	or 32·96	„	„
„	IV	...	1,07,043	or 16·93	„	„
			21,19,436	or 5·43	„	„

against Rs. 19,19,294 at the close of 1876-77.

Of the total balance, Rs. 20,26,039 were in course of realization, and much has been collected since the year closed. About Rs. 93,397 will ultimately have to be remitted.

10. Under the heading of *permanently settled estates*, Class I, the heaviest balances were due in the following districts :—

	Rs.
Moorshedabad	1,92,644
Chittagong	1,59,177
Noakhally	94,731
Backergunge	40,632

The first three districts were the only ones in which the percentage of collection to total demand fell short of 95 per cent. Of the gross arrears, Rs. 1,00,433 represent revenue, the payment of which was suspended in Chittagong in consideration of damages done by the cyclone of 31st October 1876. Rs. 1,44,428 were being realised under the sale laws, Rs. 18,640 of this being in Backergunge, which also suffered from the cyclone. Of the remaining balance (Rs. 5,62,345), Rs. 2,49,290 have been realised since the year closed, and Rs. 3,12,929 represent sums due from Wards' estates.

11. The Board draw special attention to the very heavy arrears due from Wards' estates, of which Rs. 1,83,695 are due in the district of Moorshedabad alone. Under the law, the Government revenue is the first charge on each estate after the necessary maintenance allowances and charges for management. It would seem, however, that Collectors have been in the habit of postponing the payment of Government revenue to the claims of private creditors, acting under a desire to save, if possible, the estates in their hands from ruin and sale. The Board have, however, very rightly pointed out the illegality and impropriety of such a procedure. It is not the business of Government ordinarily to save the families of improvident landlords from the natural consequences of their own extravagance. In some few backward districts political considerations may point to the necessity of preserving old families and tribal leaders even in their own despite, but in the greater part of Bengal the Court of Wards exists, as the Board remark, mainly for the protection of the Government revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will see that these heavy arrears are liquidated as soon as possible, and a correct practice followed in future.

12. Of the balance of Rs. 4,05,612 due from *temporarily settled estates*, Rs. 21,170 have been realised, and Rs. 44,104 are said to be irrecoverable. The remainder was under recovery by various processes ; Rs. 1,60,692 under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868. In Midnapore Rs. 89,912 were due from Majnamutha, a temporarily settled estate, but at present under direct Government management. The bulk of the arrears in other districts seems also to be due from estates either farmed or under the management of Government officers, and the Board refer to their remarks upon the balances in Government estates as applying under this head also.

13. The Board's contention appears to be that the standard of 90 per cent. collections required by Government in its own estates is altogether an impracticable one, if intended as a percentage on the arrear and current demand

combined; and they urge that, if the collections, current and arrear, amount to 90 per cent. on the current demand alone, they are really satisfactory. "The true test of efficiency is" (the Board submit) "the year's collections weighed against current demand, and separating the account of arrears and its percentage on the annual demand. If the collections fall short of 90 per cent. of the current demand, or the arrears exceed 50 per cent. of a year's demand, some good reasons ought to be adducible." The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept the Board's proposition in the form in which it is put. If every year 10 per cent. of the current demand is to be added to the arrears of previous years, which seems to be the effect of the suggestion, he cannot certainly admit that the management is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, willing to allow that undue importance may have sometimes been attached to the bare percentage of collections, looked at with reference to the total arrear and current demand of a single year, and he is aware that it is impossible in zemindari management to avoid at times allowing a considerable proportion of the current year's demand falling over into the year following. What has really to be looked at is whether the arrear demand in each estate is inordinate in amount, and whether it is increasing or lessening. When an estate is in a healthy state, the collections, taken one year with another, should be equal to the full current rental of the property. That a part of such collections is nominally on account of arrear rents makes no real difference. The management is so far entirely satisfactory. When, owing to bad seasons or other calamity, the collections of one year have been bad, it is obviously the duty of the management to recover the short collections as soon as practicable from the harvests of future years together with the current rental; and in that case the results cannot be considered satisfactory, unless the collections exceed the gross annual rental of the property by an amount proportionate to the short collections of the past. It is, however, in all cases better to write off rents really irrecoverable than to keep them for years on the books of an estate as an arrear demand against the ryots. Nothing disheartens a ryot so much as the knowledge that his payments of to-day are being credited to the rents of three years ago. Current collections would, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be in many estates materially improved by a final, and even liberal, clearance of arrear accounts, and he would wish the Board to direct their special attention to this matter.

14. Adopting the test proposed by the Board, and applying it to the current year, it appears that the actual collections in the *Government estates* during the year were, as shown above, Rs. 14,29,261, or only 88 per cent. of the current demand, and the balances Rs. 7,99,575, or about 49 per cent. of that demand. At the close of 1876-77 the balances were only 41 per cent. There has therefore been a falling off in results, but this is mainly attributable to short collections in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, due partly to the cyclone and partly to bad administration in Noakhally. Omitting those divisions, the collections of the year were only Rs. 17,943 short of the current demand, and the balances were less than 25 per cent. of that demand. It is hoped that the results of the current year may show a general improvement.

There are still great differences between the results obtained in different districts, to which the attention of the Board should continue to be directed.

15. The *ryotwaree tracts* are practically Government estates, and here the collections were nearly 99 per cent. of the current demand, and the gross balance at the close of the year was about 20 per cent. of a year's demand, most of it being realizable. The results are on the whole satisfactory.

16. During the year 56 Government estates, with an area of 2,113 acres, and a Government demand of Rs. 1,541, were sold for Rs. 35,225; 52 plots of railway B lands, with an area of 201 acres, were sold revenue free for Rs. 9,677; and seven plots of C lands (area 23 acres) for Rs. 549. The price originally paid for these railway lands was Rs. 294. Eight plots of A land were given up and sold for Rs. 4,523, the area being 52 acres.

17. In paragraphs 62 to 74 of their report, the Board discuss the general features of the direct management of Government estates, especially with reference to the working of the tehsildari system. There were 8,380 estates under direct management during the year, or 139 more than in 1876-77. The collections were Rs. 8,29,042, against Rs. 7,65,063, and the charges amounted to

7 per cent. on the collections, slightly in excess of those of the preceding year. In Chota Nagpore direct management does not answer. The ryots there are accustomed to look up to the village head man, who generally acts as petty farmer of the village, and it has been admitted that a farming system of this kind is not open to the same objections as the *ticcadari* farms of Behar. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling the tehsildari establishments work satisfactorily, though the revenue systems of those districts are not in all respects satisfactory at present. In the Chittagong Division the results are extremely unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish the Board to report specially on the results in Chittagong and Noakhally, and to submit any suggestions for improving or modifying the system as now applied there. In the Dacca Division also the results are unfavourable, and it seems very doubtful whether the scattered churs of Backergunge can ever be brought under cultivation, and be settled and properly managed by any such Government agency. There is no object in perpetuating a system which is found to be entirely unsuited to the circumstances of a tract, merely because it is of recent introduction. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Peacock that "in large, well-cultivated, compact-lying groups of estates there should be no difficulty, if the tehsildari establishment is properly supervised, in making this kind of management a success." But where ryots have to be brought in and settled, reclamation effected, and advances made, or where the Government estates are small and widely scattered, there is no avoiding the necessity of introducing middlemen, such as the *howladars* of Backergunge, making it their interest to do what the machinery of Government is too inelastic to undertake with efficiency. In Behar, on the other hand, the direct system has worked well and benefits both the ryots and the revenue, and in the Presidency Division also, where the condition of the estates is more settled, and the people more advanced, the results are also satisfactory as a rule. The Board must re-consider carefully the whole subject of direct management in the light of the foregoing remarks. Where it can be worked with any reasonable prospect of success, it should be maintained. Where it is clearly unsuited to the circumstances of the tract or estates, it should be modified or abandoned. Where it is continued, the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see young Assistant Collectors put more frequently in charge of that department in the Collector's office. They should be sent out to visit and report upon the Government estates, to look after the tehsildars, to enquire into the state of the royts, and in this way be allowed to gain a more intimate knowledge of the country and its land system than they are likely to gain from trying cases of assault and petty theft in court. The Sub-Deputy Collectors might also be more fully utilised in the inspection and supervision of tehsildari establishments and in the management of Government estates.

18. The *miscellaneous revenue* of the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,277, against Rs. 1,38,551 in 1876-77. The outstanding balance at the close was Rs. 83,768, but of this the greater part was nominal, and should be written off.

19. There were 200 original settlements effected during the year, giving a revenue of Rs. 19,090. There were 316 re-settlements, involving a revenue of Rs. 76,483, and 217 summary settlements with a revenue of Rs. 1,41,246. The net increase of revenue from all these settlements was Rs. 43,224. The work actually finished was thus of comparatively small importance. But there were 1,187 settlements pending at the close of the year involving a revenue of Rs. 9,77,083.

20. In Chittagong the noabad settlement is progressing, and the following table shows the outturn of the last two years :—

	Area measured.	Number of separate plots.	Cost of measurement.	Cost per 100 acres.
	Acres.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1877-78	137,982	166,674	24,683	17 14 2
1876-77	107,405	138,973	20,288	18 14 3

It has now been decided to make a survey of the whole thana of Chukerea in the ensuing field season in the hope that the result may serve as a guide to the further noabad operations, and as a test of the results likely to be gained by a

thorough re-survey of the district. Meantime, the Lieutenant-Governor has, in communication with Mr. Dampier, the Senior Member of the Board, settled many important questions in connection with the settlement of the noabad talooks themselves.

21. Of the other pending settlements, the most important are those of Khoorda, the Western Dooars, the Darjeeling Terai jotes, and the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates in Midnapore. In Khoorda the settlement is being preceded by a cadastral survey ordered some years ago which has hitherto been worked on a plan costing far more than the results are practically worth. The question of altering the system is under consideration, meantime but little progress has been made with the settlement. In the Dooars, out of 242,819 acres, 187,554 had been measured. The rates have recently been referred to Government for orders, and the work is going steadily on. In the Terai, out of 125,000 acres under settlement, there were only 22,000 acres remaining to be measured in April 1878. There is much work still to do in settling the rates and other matters, and the operations are not likely to close before December 1879. The settlement of the temporarily settled estates of Majnamutha and Jellamutha in Midnapore has now practically been completed, and is expected to give an increase to the Government revenue of Rs. 1,36,514, or 63¼ per cent. over the former revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that, notwithstanding the large increase, the rates are really extremely moderate, and the enhancement is nothing like proportionate to the rise in the value of the produce since the estate was last settled thirty years ago.

22. In connection with the Midnapore settlements, the Board sum up the result of the labours of the special settlement officer, Mr. Price, who has now left the district after working there since December 1871. Notwithstanding the fact that for two years of that time he was chiefly occupied in supervising the cadastral survey of the irrigable area of Midnapore, besides having charge of the office of Senior Superintendent of Survey, Mr. Price has settled about 80 estates in all, including the large properties of Majnamutha and Jellamutha, comprising 21 pergunnahs in themselves; pergunnah Palaspur with its 18 estates, and pergunnahs Kalianpore and Balorampore, both of considerable size. A large number of the estates settled consisted of relinquished salt lands, difficult to trace, and now settled for the first time. The aggregate proposed increase of revenue is Rs. 1,82,750, or 68·4 per cent. over the former jumma, and of this it may safely be assumed that at least Rs. 1,60,000 will eventually be obtained. The total expenditure has been Rs. 4,70,074, on which the increase of revenue may be taken to represent interest at about 34 per cent. per annum. The results are satisfactory, though, as the Board point out, it must not be forgotten that much of the increase is really secured by the embankent works in Hidgellee, the outlay on which is not taken into account here.

23. The work of settlement in Bengal has been much facilitated by the passing of Act III (B C.) of 1878, which lays down a procedure to be followed for bringing the under-tenants and ryots to an early decision with respect to the settlement officers' rates, and giving *a priori* validity to these until they are set aside by a decree of court.

24. The Estates Improvement Fund showed receipts of Rs. 1,10,702 and disbursements of Rs. 1,06,950 during the year. Some account should have been given of its administration.

25. The paragraphs of the report which deal with irrigation, drainage, and embankments, will be considered in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

26. The Subordinate Executive Establishments of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes have continued to render excellent service. There is some difference of opinion as to whether they are most usefully employed in out-door work or in assisting the regular staff, sub-divisional officers and others, with their office work, so as to enable these last to go more frequently into the interior. The Board hold that, though the Sub-Deputy Collectors should be employed on out-door work, and should be systematically sent out once or twice a month on special enquiries, they can do most good by relieving sub-divisional officers of routine, and enabling them to give more time to more important work. It is also urged that the pay of second class canoongoes should be increased.

The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the primary duties of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes should be in the interior amongst the people, and they should be made to supply a link in the communication between the sub-divisional officers and the villagers, which is very much required, though of course it is open to a sub-divisional officer to place them temporarily in charge of office duties when he is himself in the interior of his district. They must not be allowed to become mere office assistants, but should be two thirds of the year at least travelling about their circles.

27. The following table shows the statistics of land registration work for each division :—

Division.	Applications received to 31st March 1878.	Disposed of up to 31st March 1877.	Disposed of in 1877-78.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Expenditure during 1877-78.
					Rs.
Burdwan	60,885	825	30,991	38,069	10,729
Presidency	53,761	184	18,116	35,461	7,229
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	28,102	88	10,825	17,189	4,547
Dacca	76,619	214	29,102	50,303	15,441
Chittagong	55,087	297	9,188	46,202	12,286
Patna	234,994	2,917	97,313	134,764	28,159
Bhagulpore	52,563	2,263	16,852	33,448	5,833
Orissa	136,364	945	12,245	125,174	26,392
Chota Nagpore	3,952	9	3,381	562	756
Total ...	7,11,927	7,742	2,28,013	4,79,173	10,172

Both in Dacca and Chittagong the work to be done is much greater than appears in the table, owing to the numerous cases in which applications regarding different shares, and even different properties, have been filed in one and the same petition. Notwithstanding the minute sub-division of properties in Behar, as clearly marked in the figures of the table, the work has made better progress in that division than in any other, there being less doubt as to the actual shares, owing probably to their having generally been split off by formal partition. In Orissa the number of rent free tenures is very large, and as these were treated by the settlement officers as revenue free properties, the work of registration will be very heavy, unless it is decided to exempt petty estates of this class. The matter is under consideration. On the whole, in most districts satisfactory progress has been made in disposing of applications under the Act, and recognizing the importance of completing the work as soon as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed himself willing to sanction extra agency wherever the Board think this to be really required.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the Board's proposal that Commissioners and the Board should in future, in their Annual Land Revenue Reports, notice the main facts in connection with the working of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts as regards valuations, assessments, and collections. But it is unnecessary to go into minute detail in this report, as the returns of the road cess must still, owing to the difference between the financial and the road cess years, be separately compiled and reviewed long before the land revenue report is due. The Public Works cess came into force in June 1877, and three quarters' cess became due within the financial year 1877-78. The demand for the three quarters was Rs. 25,91,062, and the collections were Rs. 20,47,680. For convenience of collection, however, the Public Works Cess year has now been made coincident with the Road Cess year, which runs from 1st October to 30th September. The demand of Public Works cess for the cess year 1877-78 is Rs. 34,99,334, while the demand for road cess is Rs. 30,63,845. In connection with the road cess, it is interesting to observe the manner in which districts group themselves as regards income from the cess on lands. Taking this at maximum rates, the districts with incomes of over a lakh of rupees would stand thus—

		Rs.			Rs.
1.	Gya ...	1,96,736	9.	Shahabad ...	1,48,115
2.	Backergunge ...	1,93,455	10.	Mozufferpore ...	1,44,084
3.	Burdwan ...	1,60,045	11.	Rungpore ...	1,22,057
4.	Patna ...	1,59,944	12.	Bhagulpore ...	1,12,883
5.	Durbhunga ...	1,57,958	13.	Monghyr ...	1,09,387
6.	Sarun ...	1,54,070	14.	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,07,698
7.	Midnapore ...	1,52,150	15.	Hooghly ...	1,06,346
8.	Mymensing ...	1,49,057	16.	Jessore ...	1,02,287

with which may be compared the results in the temporarily settled districts—

	Rs.
Cuttack	40,729
Balasore	29,323
Pooree	27,348

The current road cess demand on lands and mines for 1876-77, the last cess year for which the statistics are complete, was Rs. 28,65,506, of which Rs. 25,04,911, or 87·4 per cent. were collected during the year. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 1,36,623, and of this Rs. 1,26,312, or 93 per cent. were collected. The arrear balance at the commencement of 1877-78 was Rs. 3,68,515, but this is accounted for by the fact that there had been a material increase in the number of districts paying cess. The house cess collections compare unfavourably with the land cess. Out of Rs. 49,812 in arrear at the beginning of the year, Rs. 8,225 remained unrealised at the end. Out of a current demand of Rs. 1,94,104, only Rs. 1,40,677, or 74·7 per cent. were collected. The expediency of abolishing the house cess altogether, now that the License Tax Act is in operation, is under consideration.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor is awaiting a report from the Board on the amendments which experience has shown to be necessary in the Road Cess Act. In many districts the time for re-valuation is coming round, and although the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that a general re-valuation of all estates is unnecessary, and that the rolls need only to be corrected where this is desired by the landholders, or where manifest error has crept in, the Board might consider in connection with those operations whether the road cess statistics compiled by the Deputy Collectors employed in the assessment might not be made more complete in form than they are at present. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that they just fall short of being a very useful index to the economical condition of each district. He would wish to have a special report on this at an early date.

30. The table of operations under the sale laws shows a very large increase both in the number of estates and shares liable to sale (8,077, against 4,825 in 1876-77), and in the number actually sold (907 as against 496). The Board remark that in neither year are the numbers of estates liable to sale accurately given, as in some districts an erroneous practice has been followed of showing under this heading only the numbers actually sold. This should have been detected before in the Board's or Commissioners' offices. It is, however, easy, by an examination of the tables, to see in what districts the practice has prevailed, and they only number some five or six at the outside. Comparing then the returns for the other districts for the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe evidence of very considerable pressure upon the petty landlord class during the past year. The following table shows clearly where this was most felt—

District.	Number of estates defaulting in		Number of estates sold in	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Burdwan	121	242	12	80
24-Pergunnahs	42	128	5	20
Jessore	79	151	3	9
Moorshedabad	48	240	15	46
Dacca	11	71	9	28
Furreedpore	50	116	5	12
Chittagong	1,2 5	4,032	286	373
Noakhally	67	213	4	15
Durbhunga	175	305	15	8
Bhagulpore	50	121	5	11
Purneah	118	211	6	12
Hooghly	.....	.....	5	24
Nuddea	.....	.....	10	24
Shahabad	.....	.....	8	48

Looking to the great number of defaults, it is satisfactory to observe that in most districts the sales actually made were comparatively speaking so few. Of the total number of sales (907), 851 consisted of whole estates, 50 of shares, and six of rights and interests. The revenue demand on them was Rs. 1,57,188, and their average revenue Rs. 173. The amount due was

Rs. 37,807, and the purchase money realised was Rs. 13,30,826, or a little less than nine times the Government revenue,—a result slightly less favourable than last year. Government had to buy in 84 estates with a demand of Rs. 16,416, as against 59 estates with a demand of Rs. 1,348 last year. Appeals against sales were preferred in 42 cases, and in 19 cases the sales were annulled: in 10 other cases the sales were set aside on the ground of hardship. The number of sales in Shahabad was swelled by the disposal in this way of the Solano estates, 30 in number, of which 10 were bought by the ryots for Rs. 2,19,320. It appears that the number of sales in the Patna Division has been increased, and is likely to be still further affected by a ruling of the Privy Council which is calculated to disturb the rights of purchasers under civil court decrees in cases where the judgment debtor was under Mitakshara law. To avoid this, estates are, it is said, allowed to default.

31. The Board consider that, on the whole, the sale laws have worked well, and that, if under-tenure-holders occasionally suffer, it is through their own laches in not registering and protecting themselves. It is suggested that it would prevent many temporary defaults from carelessness or intention if the Collector were required to impose a small penalty before exempting from sale. It may be possible to meet this by imposing a higher stamp on such applications under the stamp law, and the Board should submit definite proposals without delay, as that law is now under amendment. It is satisfactory to learn that there is no trace of any serious decline in the value of property on account of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts, and that the results of sales under the cognizance of the Board goes to show that land is still the most coveted investment in the country, and capitalists are willing to take less than half the interest they would demand for loans on good security as an adequate return for an investment in land.

32. The total number of partition cases disposed of was 584, against 638 in 1876-77. In the Patna Division, where most of these cases arise, the number of institutions was only 89, against 331 in the preceding year, and the number pending on 1st April 1878 was only 688, against 1,056. A check would seem to have been imposed on institutions for the present chiefly by the new law, VIII (B.C.) of 1876, which forbids applications from those who are not recorded proprietors, while making the preliminary proceedings in partition cases more strict and formal. Proprietors have therefore in many cases to await the result of the land registration operations before they can proceed with the partition of their estates. The actual working of the new partition law cannot yet be reported on, as all the cases that have come up to the Board on appeal up to date have been under the old law.

33. There were only 40 cases of redemption of land revenue, all in petty holdings in Calcutta and the Suburbs. The total amount of revenue redeemed was Rs. 113, and the price paid Rs. 2,816. The total number of petty estates on which the revenue has been redeemed with their revenue, the price realised up to the end of 1877-78, and the number remaining to be redeemed, stand thus—

In	Number of estates.	Revenue redeemed.	Price realised.	Estates remaining to be redeemed.	Revenue to be redeemed.	Price expected.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	803	2,014	32,533	10,687	20,216	5,05,400
Punchanogram	438	2,030	40,061	16,067	50,702	12,67,559
Chittagong	14,227	5,583	55,940	13,539	5,340	1,33,494
Chinsurah	21	67	1,360	2,050	4,061	1,01,525
Other districts	774	436	4,359	.....	.....	.....
	16,263	10,130	1,34,253	42,343	80,319	20,07,976

34. The total area of the lands acquired for public purposes during the year was 3,636 acres at a total cost of Rs. 8,43,794 plus abatements of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 240. The total area acquired under the old law (VI of 1857) up to the close of 1877-78 was 32,447 acres at a cost of Rs. 57,06,624; while 38,117 acres have been acquired under Act X of 1870 at a cost of Rs. 59,30,451. The average cost of all the land taken has been Rs. 167 an acre, but this includes all the lands taken up in and about Calcutta

for the Port Commissioners and Municipality, as well as for Government, lands which sometimes averaged over Rs. 70,000 an acre. The Board report that the Act of 1870 works fairly and well in most respects, and that the chief drawback is the necessity which exists under it for referring even the most petty cases to the civil courts when any single person interested fails to appear before the Collector. The rules under the Act have recently been revised and improved.

35. There were no sales of waste lands during the year, but in Julpigoree 118 leases, covering 6,744 acres, were given. Revised tea lease rules for Julpigoree and Darjeeling have just been published, and rules for the Sunderbuns, Chittagong, and other parts of the Lower Provinces are under consideration.

36. The working of the canoongoes and putwaries in Orissa is unfavourably spoken of by the Collectors of Cuttack and Balasore. The Board are to call on the Commissioner for special report, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of this with such suggestions as may be necessary for modifying the system. In Behar the reorganization of the putwari system is going on *pari passu* with land registration operations, and it is hoped that good will result from the measure, and that the rules laid down will prove to be efficacious. But in Bengal proper there seems great reason to fear that the practice introduced a few years back of appointing putwaries in every estate under settlement is, as the Board say, "vexatious and irritating to the landlords, absolutely useless for all practical purposes, and a waste of valuable Government money." The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have a careful report on this point from the Board, after they have consulted the district officers and Commissioners. It should be specially stated what efforts have been made to render the institution practically useful; what rules, if any, have been laid down for the guidance of putwaries in these scattered estates; and how the rules have worked.

37. The following table shows the number of notices of enhancement and relinquishment under the rent law in each division for the last two years:—

Divisions.	Enhancement.		Relinquishment.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Burdwan	471	556	2,650	2,945
Presidency	1,719	1,384	1,302	1,237
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	582	963	1,610	2,901
Dacca	1,674	1,501	485	388
Chittagong	476	909	206	362
Patna	1,779	497	483	355
Bhagulpore	1,089	665	2,250	1,451
Orissa	103	163	10	2
Chota Nagpore	323	188	25	24
Total ...	8,216	6,826	9,051	9,665

No general inferences can be founded upon these figures. The great decrease in the notices of enhancement in the Patna Division is accounted for by the figures of Durbhunga alone, which fell from 1,042 to 7. As has been repeatedly observed, the total number of notices is so small that the action of a single zemindar may materially affect the tables. In connection, however, with this subject, the Board re-produce quotations from district and divisional reports regarding the relation of landlords and tenants. Most of these have already been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the annual general reports of the Commissioners. The Board, however, express a strong opinion that the whole subject of the rent law, and of the relation between landlord and tenant, will ere long have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. They say—

"The Board are of opinion that the whole subject of the rent law and of the relation between the landlord and tenant, will ere long force itself before the Government, and require to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. It is an enormous subject to face, and so beset with difficulties, that there is great danger of its raising such a controversy as may destroy the possibility of any useful measure being passed; but such a measure is urgently called for. Whether the old condition of status, which is now rapidly receding, was inferior to the present relations of mere contract, which are year by year supplanting

it, may be an open question, but that the one system must disappear, and the other replace it, is now inevitable. That being so, it is the more necessary to be prepared with a code of law which may admit of being applied with equity and constructive effect, and the Board cannot say that the present code fulfils these conditions. Act X of 1859, replaced by Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, have no doubt their merits, but the last 18 years' experience has shown many defects and mistakes in them which are continually sapping the agricultural prosperity of the country, and that the more effectually as the law is the more resorted to. The important subject of occupancy rights for instance, a most beneficial provision in its original conception, has now been reduced to a state of chaos by conflicting decisions, and it is uncertain whether more than one person can have an occupancy right in the same land, and if not, who of the many grades of under-tenants can successfully claim it. Again, the zemindar's right of suit for every kist the day after it is due, the ryot's right of depositing anything he likes and calling it his rent, all require to be carefully re-considered and kept within safer limits. Still more, the need of a simpler machinery for recovering arrears of rent, including cesses, is urgently called for. The difficulties of legislation may be postponed perhaps for another year or two, but the Board are disposed to think that the sooner the subject is grappled with the better."

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very possible that the revision of the Rent Law, desired by the Board, may have eventually to be taken in hand, though there is at present apparently no very marked demand for this, and he will be very glad to receive from the Board a draft of such a law. It is, however, of urgent importance to give the zemindar the means of realising more readily his undisputed rents, and at the same time to place the tenant-right of the ryot on a firmer basis, and these two ends the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to secure at no very distant date. He could not hope for any such result were the necessary measures made a part of a general codification of the Rent Law, which it might take years to settle.

38. In the districts in which rent suits are still tried by Collectors (Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling), there was an increase of suits in all districts save Julpigoree, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom, the total number of institutions being 19,364, against 17,601 in 1876-77. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 2,838, of which only 211 were of more than six months' standing.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Board will impress upon district officers very strongly the great importance of their making a careful inspection of their offices in *all* departments at least once every six months. Officers of very junior standing are now-a-days of necessity frequently put in charge of districts before they have been able to gain a thorough knowledge of collectorate routine. They are thus entirely at the mercy of their clerks and amlah, and it would be a useful guide to them, and indeed to officers of all ranks, if the Board would prepare an inspection manual (on the model of the detailed queries already drawn up for the inspection of treasuries and sub-divisional offices), pointing out item by item the matters to which attention should be directed in the course of such an inspection. The Board might distribute the duty of drafting the *interrogatories* on the various departments among the most experienced and careful district officers, and after revision print and circulate them to all districts.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that the great number of pending cases in the Collector's business statement No. XX is explained by the number of undisposed of applications under the Land Registration Act. The Board might usefully examine this table a little more closely, and satisfy themselves that arrears of other work are not allowed to accumulate under cover of this registration work.

41. The receipts and disbursements of sub-divisional treasuries again show a falling off thus—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,30,89,157 ...	1,24,90,857	1,16,18,939 ...	1,06,55,544

In some instances this is due to special causes, such as the completion of large public works for which disbursements were made through sub-divisions. In many districts the cause assigned is the diminishing number of recoveries of the famine advances, which would of course affect receipts only. But the general cause which operates throughout Bengal on both receipts and disbursements is said by the Commissioner of Dacca, in the Board's letter No. 340, dated 16th May last, to be the short supply of currency notes and the restrictions placed on their use for purposes of remittance.

42. The paragraphs of the Board's report (206-7) making favourable mention of the services of particular officers will be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of July 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).													
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	2,04,197	4,653	2,07,105	5,032	3,750	622	2,16,509	867	17,750	3,298	785	179	.....	43	.....	.....
Beerbhoom	75,329	.....	75,329	.....	.....	.....	75,329	.....	.....	.....	346	.....	.....	69	.....	.....
Midnapore	84,108	30,125	1,02,936	.....	128	.....	1,03,064	.....	100	3,519	.....	.....	4	451	75	411
Hooghly	78,049	1,755	79,146	4,496	9,871	1,667	95,180	7,613	611,877	31,305	11,738	.....	650	5	4,126	13,825
24-Pergunnahs	1,53,484	20,083	1,66,036	342	310	6	1,66,694	20,317	451,702	3,623	.....	.....	584	.....	6,716	18,746
Nuddea	52,876	.....	52,876	22,314	66,653	6,532	1,51,375	4,415	250	46,561	10,254	1,610	.....	1,227	2,314	5,596
Jessore	7,325	.....	7,325	410	2,753	.....	10,488	8,080	.....	6,628	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,700
Moorshedabad	72,565	.....	72,565	13,689	19,944	477	1,06,675	263	26,050	27,824	12,841	.....	.....	730	1,422	326
Dinagepore	2,04,997	.....	2,04,997	.....	.....	.....	2,04,997	588	521,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	9,894	.....	9,894	1,151	4,158	.....	15,203	2,795	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rungpore	7	.....	7	41	.....	.....	48	2,867	4,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	11,122	.....	11,122	.....	.....	.....	11,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	380	.....	380	2,590	1,765	.....	4,735	1,23,391	240,200	9,729	6,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	51,296	2,084	52,599	1,015	3,563	953	58,130	14,089	425	721	409	406	980	.....	.....	.....
Furreedpore	70,199	450	70,480	1,148	10,668	1,122	83,418	73,,186	950	23,672	6,095	112	.....	.....	.....	500
Backergunge	1,49,175	.....	1,49,175	.....	150	.....	1,49,325	.....	.....	458	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	1,725	.....	1,725	.....	100	.....	1,825	7,424	.....	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	13,753	.....	13,753	.....	.....	.....	13,753	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,486	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sreekholly	6,533	.....	6,533	.....	.....	.....	6,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	12,47,014	59,150	12,83,983	52,228	1,26,813	11,379	14,74,403	2,65,835	1,880,654	1,58,261	49,804	6,174	2,218	2,525	14,653	64,904
BEHAR.																
Patna	17	.....	17	8,766	47,272	15,839	71,894	.....	.....	1,78,802	56,771	.....	.....	2	700	577
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	2,274	2,217	.....	4,491	.....	.....	716	2,210	.....	...	.....	1,153	.....
Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63	.....	.....	8,939	10,303	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,618	.....	2,618	.....	.....	24,334	9,908	.....	.....	.....	2,737	.....
Sarun	.....	.....	.....	28,458	1,421	262	30,141	.....	.....	38,678	51,621	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Monghyr	9	.....	9	16,082	62,719	1,015	79,825	.....	.....	22,161	7,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	1,038	.....	1,038	81,801	39,787	18,484	1,41,110	400	.....	64,917	29,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	.....	.....	.....	6,972	4,212	168	11,352	41	.....	7,996	7,524	3,952	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	2,021	.....	2,021	12,679	2,516	551	17,767	545	6,050	4,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5,352	.....	5,352	9,337	11,620	825	27,134	.....	.....	5,318	1,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Behar ...	8,437	.....	8,437	1,66,369	1,74,445	37,144	3,86,395	986	6,050	3,56,846	1,66,439	3,952	600	2	4,890	577
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	6,441	.....	6,441	.....	.....	.....	6,441	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	18,249	966	18,853	.....	.....	.....	18,853	.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	24,690	966	25,294	.....	.....	.....	25,294	.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazarebagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom	512	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore	512	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	521	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	12,80,653	60,116	13,18,226	2,18,597	3,01,258	48,523	18,86,604	2,66,821	1,891,904	5,15,107	2,16,494	10,221	2,818	2,527	19,543	65,481
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	2,409	25,755	17	1	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces	303	.....	303	26,612	2,240	15	29,170	.....	.....	1,65,714	1,32,844	804	3,294	7	3,910	39
Punjab	2	.....	2	5,140	252	264	5,658	.....	.....	.....	1,819	779	373	51	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,444	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,591	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	12,894	.....	.....	.....
Madras	9	80	89	.....	5	.....	64	.....	23,100	.....	.....	.....	2,964	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Other places	84	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	60,630	988	.....	.....	1,853	211	163	385
Total import in July ... 1878	12,81,451	60,196	13,19,074	2,50,350	3,03,755	48,802	19,21,981	2,66,821	1,980,034†	6,81,809	3,53,566	37,559	28,259	2,797	23,616	65,905
... 1877	28,37,814	1,14,026	29,09,080	16,37,717	8,91,206	91,918	55,29,921	1,19,404	Not available.	10,35,900	4,38,808	Not available.	35,743	3,071	Not available.	Not available.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of July 1878 *was as follows:—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,962	.....	3,962	6,981	442,759	.....	.....	575	.....	.....	.....	1
Madras	64,462	18	64,473	10,598	75,204	45	1,50,320	244	7,200	75	199	1	.....	455	859	8
Other ports in Madras	1,12,372	.....	1,12,372	1,636	36,459	208	1,50,675	3,081	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	59	2,042	.....
British Burmah ...	39	.....	39	12	131	22	204	172	110,300	.....	45	13	.....	5	5,451	315
Other Indian ports...	5,319	.....	5,319	30	50	.....	5,399	3	19,785	.....	1	4	.....	29	298	7
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	549	3,207	.....	3,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of interportal trade	1,82,192	18	1,82,203	12,825	1,19,013	275	3,14,316	10,481	580,044	75	245	594	.....	548	8,650	1,285
To Foreign Ports—																
United Kingdom ...	28,285	80	28,335	58,167	1	.....	86,503	70,246	1,271,283	5,26,260	2,10,156	42,764	.....	645	.....	3,110
Other foreign ports...	6,54,399	24	6,54,414	31,035	75,885	19,487	7,80,821	67,292	3,437,231	42,012	5,120	68	4,585	1,067	1,690	3
Total of foreign trade	6,82,684	104	6,82,749	89,202	75,886	19,487	8,67,324	1,37,538	4,708,514	5,68,272	2,15,276	42,832	4,585	1,712	1,690	3,113
Grand total in July ... 1878	8,64,876	122	8,64,952	1,02,027	1,94,899	19,762	11,81,640	1,48,019	5,288,558	5,68,347	2,15,521	43,426	4,585	2,260	10,340	4,398
... 1877	28,59,188	.....	28,59,188	14,91,262	6,89,663	56,749	50,96,862	1,00,819	3,296,117	6,63,329	2,58,385	45,331	16,254	2,205	1,13,695	.....

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	Food-grains.					Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	8,28,155	55,233	2,05,145	1,75,876	25,548	1,17,284	1,633,284	4,20,023	1,71,351	.....	2,705	548	15,315	49,734
„ river steamers	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	59,558	.....	.....	2,887	23,792	17	1	.....	.....
„ rail { East Indian	2,22,461	.....	41,634	94,855	21,163	.....	.....	2,20,033	1,72,628	5,809	9,555	810	4,951	616
„ rail { Eastern Bengal	1,28,752	.....	3,187	33,009	2,085	87,189	246,225	41,560	6,694	6,472	.....	1,227	240	5,596
„ road	81,886	3,917	342	10	6	2,790	7,195	193	6	.....	113	.....	2,947	9,374
„ sea	20,197	1,046	1	5	.....	.....	93,330	... ..	.....	1,486	15,869	211	163	385
Grand total of imports in July ... ... { 1878...	12,81,451	60,196	2,50,350	3,03,755	48,802	2,66,821	1,980,034* Not	6,81,809	3,53,566	37,559 Not	28,259	2,797	23,616 Not	65,905 Not
1877...	28,37,814	1,14,026	16,37,717	8,91,206	91,918	1,19,494	available.	10,35,900	4,38,808	availa-ble.	35,743	3,071	available.	available

The following Statement shows the quantities, values, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of July 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,30,448	1,434	34,077	86,306
Beerbhoom	44,800	719	9,724	45,936
Midnapore	56,601	1,098	2,300	6,926
Hooghly	1,60,418	2,903	4,121	78,285
24-Pergunnahs	1,45,937	485	11,251	8,069
Nuddea	2,91,547	2,083	17,622	7,636
Jessore	1,200	4	25,965	.....
Moorshedabad	1,36,085	151	17,963	56,040
Dinagepore	23,490	25	8,445	3,400
Rajshahye	1,32,640	164	9,163	.....
Rungpore	52,820	1	1,600	450
Bogra	8,400	20	1,650	.....
Pubna	2,64,160	502	62,965	100
Julpigoree	71,120	51	100	.....
Dacca	4,88,760	1,888	39,645	2,600
Furreedpore	1,59,120	1,551	34,888	2,500
Backergunge	25,920	1,339	32,499	.....
Mymensingh	1,760	.....	8,850	.....
Tipperah	.....	.....	3,100	.....
Chittagong	42,310	82	.....	.....
Noakholly	200	260	7,981	150
Total of Bengal ...	22,37,736	14,760	3,32,100	298,398
BEHAR.				
Patna	5,05,890	497	66,454	230,822
Shahabad	1,45,360	106	15,476	6,732
Mozufferpore	57,120	.....	1,016	4,836
Durbhunga	78,800	321	7,242	35,378
Sarun	.....	.....	6,850	5,825
Monghyr	48,720	260	10,418	51,010
Bhagulpore	1,32,800	536	23,543	51,233
Purneah	1,46,720	379	7,763	5,001
Maldah	.....	.....	3,478	800
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,62,160	514	9,958	28,870
Total of Behar ...	12,77,570	2,613	1,52,198	420,507
ORISSA.				
Cuttack	70,157	953	60	2,675
Balasore	6,588	538	189	5,667
Total of Orissa ...	76,745	1,491	249	8,342

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazarecbagh	12,320	13	1,772	1,476
Manbhoom	38,320	216	4,830	1,512
Total of Chota Nagpore ...	50,640	229	6,602	2,988
Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	36,42,691	19,093	4,91,149	730,235
OTHER PROVINCES.				
Assam	1,63,255	143	15,686	.....
N.-W. Provinces	14,68,240	3,334	8,940	205,714
Punjab	13,90,000	1,738	.....	126,756
Central Provinces	47,520	295	.....	756
Rajpootana States	76,560	34	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory	800	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	64,753	7	.....	442,759
Madras	56,332	456	766	7,200
British Burmah	3,60,893	329	.....	110,300
Other places	25,312	32	508	4,721,810
Grand total of exports in July { 1878 ...	72,96,436	25,461	5,17,049	6,345,530
1877 ...	60,46,988	19,057	9,48,410	Not available.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of July 187 *was as follows :—*

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.†	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	66,13,957	14,962	5,76,112	4
Other foreign ports	47,311	478	89,808	60,626
Total of foreign trade ...	66,61,268	15,440	6,65,920	60,630
From Indian Ports—				
Bombay	2,592	.....	48,954	3,600
Madras	4,000	.....	.....	23,100
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	.....	8,800	.....
British Burmah	1,800	.....	.....	600
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	5,200
Total of interportal trade ...	8,392	... ..	57,754	32,700
Grand total in July { 1878 ...	66,69,660	15,440	7,23,674	93,330
1877 ...	84,40,837	15,339	8,91,965	77,968

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1878.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,16,404	4,004	2,96,990	165,540
„ river steamers	2,07,675	242	6,986	.....
„ rail ... { East Indian	46,41,040	10,517	1,64,574	884,088
„ rail ... { Eastern Bengal	14,40,570	5,427	44,724	.....
„ road	2,84,962	2,928	2,340	7,544
„ sea	6,05,785	2,343	935	5,288,558
Grand total of exports in July ... { 1878 ...	72,96,436	25,461	5,17,049	6,345,530
1877 ...	60,46,988	19,057	9,48,410	Not available.

* Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.
† As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 19th October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Oct. 19 '78	1·26	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are generally very good; but a little more rain would do great good.
	Culna ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	0·89	
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	
	Raneegunge ...	0·50	
	Jehanabad ...	0·82	
2	Bankoora, „ 19 „	0·58	Hot sun by day. Nights getting colder with fog over low ground. The rain that fell during the week was just sufficient to save further damage; but the *haimanta* and *uuan* crops, as the ear is forming, are in a somewhat critical state. Epidemic fever grows worse in the east.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 19 „	0·42	Weather—sufficiently rainy to keep the crops in good order. The early rice now being secured is an excellent crop. The late rice is fast ripening, and promises very well indeed. This and sugarcane would be benefited by more rain.
4	Midnapore, „ 19 „	0·27	Weather—sultry and cloudly. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. One more shower is wanted to secure a good harvest.
5	Hooghly, „ 19 „	0·05	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The harvesting of *aus* has been completed; the outturn is fair. The *amun* crop promises well. The prospects of the other crops are generally good. Fever is prevailing throughout the district.
	Howrah, „ 21 „	0·97	Weather—seasonable. The *amun* crop is making good progress. Jute is still being cut. Sugarcane has suffered a little from flood in the north.
	Mohesrakha ...	0·87	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs Oct. 19 '78	0·35	Weather—hot, with showers that do good The state and prospects of the crops are favourable, with the exception of a few water-logged patches. Ordinary fever continues.
7	Nuddea, „ 19 „	0·74	Weather—fine, and somewhat cooler The *amun* crop is favourable everywhere. The sowing of winter crops is going on.
	Kooshtea ...	0·12	
	Meherpore ...	0·92	
	Chooadanga ...	1·44	
	Ranaghat ...	0·21	
	Bongong ...	1·04	
8	Jessore, „ 19 „	0·10	Weather—clear; growing cooler. The state and prospects of the crops are good; but damage is said to have been done to the *amun* crop by *majia* insects in the sub-divisions of Narail, Khoolna and Bagirhat.
	Jhenida ...	1·93	
	Magoora ...	0·3	
	Narail ...	0·66	
	Khoolna ...	1·85	
	Bagirhat ...	0·15	
9	Moorshedabad „ 19 „	0·31	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops continue to be good, and prices are slightly falling, although still high. Public health is generally good, except in thana Suti, where a severe outbreak of fever has occurred.
	Lalbagh ...	0·17	
	Rampore Hât ...	1·39	
	Jungipore ...	2·38	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 18 „	0·25	Rain fell on the 15th instant. The weather is favourable for the winter rice. The ground is being prepared for the cold-weather crops. New rice is selling at 15 to 22 seers per rupee.
11	Rajshahye, „ 19 „	1·19	There has been heavy rain during the week throughout the district. The prospects of the *dhan* crop are everywhere satisfactory. The rain of the week has done much good to the *ropa dhan* crop. The land is being ploughed for the *rubbee* crops. *Kalai* is thriving. Public health is good.
12	Rungpore, „ 18 „	0·10	The weather has been dry and hot during the week, with the exception of the 15th, when there was a shower of rain followed by a foggy morning. The state and prospects of the *amun* crop are satisfactory. Public health is good.
	Gaibanda ...	0·8	
	Bagdogra ...	Nil	
	Kurigram ...	1·60	
13	Bogra, „ 19 „	1·02	Weather—clear and bright, with south-east wind blowing. The standing crops are doing well. Fever, as is usual at this time of year, is prevalent in the district, especially in Khetlal, Panchbibi and Badalgachi. One case of cholera and one case of small-pox were reported from Gohail; the former ended in death, and the latter in recovery.
14	Pubna, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable; northerly air. The *amun* is flourishing. Some lands are being prepared for the winter crops. Health is good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—*contd.* 15	Darjeeling, Oct. 19 '78	Nil	Clear sunshine during the week. The condition and prospects of the crops are reported to be satisfactory.
16	Julpigoree, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. It is becoming cool and pleasant in the early mornings and evenings, but the midday sun is still very powerful. The *haimanta dhan* crop is reported as forward, and *kalai*, jute and sugarcane doing well. The ground is being prepared for the tobacco crop. It is reported from the east of the Dooars that prices range high in consequence of large quantities of rice having been exported. These high prices are likely to prevail till the *haimanta dhan* comes into the market.
	Cooch Behar, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—fair. The sun is still powerful. Though the prosects of the late rice continue good, the price of rice in the town varies from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 4; in some parts in the interior the rate is Rs. 4-8. There is some pressure among the poor people in pergunnah Lall Bazar. Rice is being exported in large quantities to other districts. The outturn of jute is reported to be satisfactory. People are busy in preparing fields for the cold-weather crops. Public health is good.
	Dinhatta ...	0·27	
	Mathabhanga ...	0·23	
	Meckligunge ...	Nil	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 17	Dacca, Oct. 19 '78	0·67	Weather—seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 18th).	0·78	
	Moonsheegunge for week ending 16th.)	0·80	
18	Furreedpore, „ 20 „	0·95	Fair rain in the beginning of the week; weather latterly very hot. The crops are excellent. Reaping has commenced in some places. Public health is good for the time of year, though cholera has appeared in the Goalundo and Gopalgunge thanas.
	Goalundo ...	1·54	
	Madaripore ...	1·14	
19	Backergunge, „ 17 „	0·75	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The prospects of the rice crop are very good. Prices are stationary. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 18 „	0·23	Weather—fine and hot, with occasional showers. The rice crop on all except the low lands is favourable. No cold season crops are sown yet.
21	Tipperah, „ 18 „	1·15	Weather—fair. Rain fell on the 15th instant. *Amun dhan* is in a thriving condition.
	Brahmunbaria ...	0·60	
	Chandpore ...	0·90	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, „ 17 „	0·88	Weather—showery. *Amun* promises very well. 1,200 maunds of rice and 200 maunds of paddy have been imported.
23	Noakholly „ 17 „	1·28	The weather has been very warm, unusually so for this time of the year. The crops are doing well, but there are some complaints of injury from insects. Public health continues good.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 15 „	1·45	Weather—cloudy and rainy, with occasional sunshine throughout the week. The gathering of the joom paddy crop is nearly over. The prospects of the late rice crop of the plough cultivators are good. The land is being ploughed for the mustard crop.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 16 „	2·60	There has been less rain than in the previous week. The weather was cloudy and threatening at the time of report. The outturn of joom rice is good, but in many places the cotton crop has been seriously injured by insects.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVN. 25	Patna, Oct. 19 '78	Nil	Weather—hot. Good rain is now required for *rubbee* sowings.
	Barrh ...	0·25	
26	Gya, „ 19 „	0·22	Weather—hot, and a little cool in the morning. Maximum reading in the shade 94·5°. The prospects of the *aghani dhan* are favourable, but more rain is required. A few cases of cholera and fever have been reported. The health of the plough cattle is good.
	Nowada ...	Nil	
	Aurungabad ...	Nil	
	Jehanabad ..	Nil	
27	Shahabad, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—hot; occasionally cloudy. Misty in the morning of the 16th. *Rubbee* sowings have commenced, but the ground is very dry. The late rice crop is suffering from want of rain. Prospects are doubtful, unless there is immediate rainfall. Flights of locusts causing some local injury have been reported from the Bhubooah sub-division. Fever is on the increase.
28	Durbhunga, „ 19 „	Nil	The weather has become warmer. The crops should be fair in every case, but a further fall of rain would be a great advantage.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. The condition of the rice crop continues generally good, but rain is wanted on the high lands. The *rubbee* sowings are progressing favourably.
	Hajeepore ...	Nil	
	Seetamurhee ...	0·91	

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA.—(*Contd.*) 30	Sarun, Oct. 19 '78	Nil	Weather—hot during the day, but mornings and evenings are cool. Heavy dew at night; sky clear; no signs of rain; east and west wind. *Rahar* and sugarcane are looking well and promise a large yield. Paddy in the high lands is being scorched for want of rain. *Rubbee* is being put in the ground. Prices of all grains are rising in consequence of the failure of *hateya* rains. Fever is still prevalent.
	Sewan ...	Nil	
	Gopalgange ...	Nil	
31	Chumparun, „ 19 „	Nil	Hot days. The prospects so far are good, but more rain is required for the *dhan*. The sowing of the *rubbee* crops has commenced. Prices have slightly risen.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION. 32	Monghyr, „ 19 „	1·07	Hot weather, with a little rain. All round the prospects of the crops are excellent. Cholera has broken out.
	Begusarai ...	0·02	
	Jamui ...	0·99	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—sultry, with ever varying winds Seasonable good weather for the growing crops. The *bhadoi* is harvested; the outturn is excellent. Prices are falling. Fever is very prevalent.
34	Purneah, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—still very hot. The mornings are pleasant. The crops still promise well.
	Kissengunge ...	Nil	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	
35	Maldah, „ 19 „	1·02	Excellent rain fell on the 15th instant. Since then the weather has been fine and fairly cool and frequently cloudy. The crops have been greatly benefited by the rain of the 15th. Excellent reports of prospects have been received from all parts of the district. Fever is still very rife, but is rarely attended with fatal results.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 20 „	1·77	Alternate clouds and hot sun. The light rain during the week, which has been pretty general, has secured the *Kartick dhan*, which promises everywhere to be a very good crop. In the Sudder sub-division, on a line of country 50 miles long, which may be taken as a sample of about a quarter of the district, the early *dhan*, which ripens during Kartick, is both far beyond the average in extent sown, and extraordinarily good in quality. It is a bumper among bumper crops. The prospects of the late rice are excellent.
	Deoghur ...	0·56	
	Godda ...	1·72	
	Rajmehal ...	0·68	
	Pakour ...	2·65	
	Jamtara ...	0·66	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, Oct. 19 '87	0·55	Weather—fair and hot. The reaping of the *beali* crop is now almost finished, and the average outturn is 14 annas. The *laghu* or early *sarad* is in ear in some places, and the late *sarad* is progressing well, but it requires more rain. Cholera and much fever still prevail.
38	Pooree, „ 17 „	2·84	Weather—seasonable. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. *Beali* and *mandia* are being harvested. *Sarad* rice is progressing well. Prospects are fair. Common rice sells at $11\frac{3}{16}$ to 21 seers for the rupee. Exportation continues.
	Khoorda ...	0·49	
39	Balasore, „ 18 „	2·40	The rainfall of the week has been highly beneficial; the early harvest proceeds; the winter crop is in good condition; cattle disease is still destructive.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 18 '78	1·98	Weather—generally cloudy, with breaks of sunshine. Heavy showers on the 15th and 17th instants. The state and prospects of the crops have improved by the late rain. Ploughing for the *rubbee* is proceeding. A few more showers will increase the outturn of the ripening *dhan* and the area of the cold-weather sowings.
41	Lohardugga, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—unsettled, with clouds hanging about. Rain is much wanted. The bright hot weather of the past three weeks has dried up the higher lands, and unless there be a heavy shower or two, the crops will be short, particularly in the Palamow sub-division. Rain is also urgently needed for the *rubbee* crops, and unless some fall immediately, there will be no *rubbee* to speak of.
42	Singbhoom, „ 18 „	0·70	Weather—warm and cloudy, but seasonable. The rain has done great good, but more is wanted. Prices have fallen a good deal. Sickness is again rife, especially fever and dysentery.
43	Manbhoom, „ 19 „	1·04	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole, but rain is still wanted for some of the higher transplanted lands. The fall of rain has been local, *e. g.* it rained hard at Purulia one day, doing a great deal of good where the rain fell, and a few miles off there was no rain. Ryots complain of ravages by insects in some of the higher transplanted lands.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 22nd October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 11 8	12 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	11 12	14 4	12 12	12 4	15 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 12 0	11 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 12	15 0	17 8	15 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 10 8	11 0	13 0	...	14 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	14 0	12 12	14 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 0	11 2	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	11 4	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	5 14	5 11	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 4	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	F 11 7	11 7	12 13	14 8	13 5¼	27 14	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 0	10 0	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	G 10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	H 12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 8 to 12 0	13 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	I 10 13	10 11	10 0	11 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	10 3	16 12	14 6	12 0	21 9	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	7 8	6 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	41 4	8 4 to 9 12	8 8 to 9 12	9 12 to 12 0	10 8 to 12 12	10 8 to 13 2	17 4 to 18 12	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	J 10 0	9 1½	15 0	...	...	...	10 11	9 7	12 1½	11 15½	11 15	20 4 to 22 8	...	...	...
13	Bogra*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pubna	K 12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree†	8 8	8 8	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0†	10 0	12 7	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
17	Dacca	M 12 0	11 4	10 12	...	16 0	32 0	8 0	8 8	11 7	11 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore	N 14 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	30 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	P 9 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	12 0	7 8	8 8	13 8	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 16¾ to 17 seers, best rice 10 to 13$\frac{2}{16}$ seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, and gram 9½ to 12 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 13$\frac{6}{16}$ to 13½ seers, best rice 6¾ to 6½ seers, common rice 8½ to 12½ seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11¼ to 14 seers, barley 20 to 20¾ seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 10½ to 12 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	15 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 4	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	320 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 12	130 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	16 0	20 0	10 14	11 0	15 0	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 7	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 11	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 8	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	8 9	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 12	200 0 to 240 0	160 0 to 200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 9½	9 0	107 0	106 10	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 8	54 0	64 0	80 0	7 2	6 4	7 4	Julpigoree.†
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 8	12 4	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 12	Mymensingh.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12½ seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 11½ seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
I In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8 seers, and gram 8¾ seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8½ to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 9 seers, common rice 6 to 9 seers, and gram 8½ to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, RAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	Q 9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 14	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 5	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
25	Patna	16 0	16 0	16 8	25 0	16 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	S 12 4	12 0	17 8	18 8	18 0	26 0	9 0	8 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	T 12 0 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 8	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0 to 10 8	10 8 to 11 0	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 8 to 12 8	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	U 12 8	12 0	13 0	19 12	21 0	24 0	11 0	10 4	10 4	12 8	11 12	13 12	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	V 12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	W 11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	X 14 7	12 6	13 6	15 7	21 0	24 1	10 5	8 4	9 4	11 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	Y 13 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	17 11	22 11	10 11	10 1	11 15	13 4	13 4	13 14	...	...	...
34	Purneah	Z 12 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0 to 10 0	13 0	14 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	32 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	28 0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Z1 10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	..	10 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	11 13	9 13	13 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 7	14 7†	13 12	13 12	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 4	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	Z2 10 8	9 8	16 0	12 0	...	24 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z3 9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0 to 17 0	12 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 21 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z4 9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 17 1/16 to 23 1/2 seers.

and salt 6 to 8 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, and common rice 10 to 13 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.

S In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 12 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 1/2 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 8 1/2 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 13 1/2 seers.

U In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 10 1/2 seers, common rice 11 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 37 1/2 seers, and gram 11 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 1/2 seers, barley 23 to 31 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31 to 35 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 1/2 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12 1/2 seers, common rice 15 to 26 1/2 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 50 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6½	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	27 8	14 0	12 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
9 0 to 14 0	12 0	...	26 0	...	22 0	24 0 to 25 0	30 0	28 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 8 to 12 0	18 0 to 19 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 8	Shahabad.
...	...	...	27 8	26 0	26 4	32 0	33 0	27 8	11 8	11 8	16 8	121 0	121 0	176 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 8	12 0	11 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	19 0	31 0	28 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Champarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	29 4	24 1	12 6	12 6	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	27 12	23 15	12 10	12 10	17 11	126 4	26 4	126 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0 to 10 8	13 0 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	90 0	7 0	7 0	7 10	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	36 0	32 0	36 0	29 0	24 0	27 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	32 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	Lobardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	26 0	240 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	64 0	28 0	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13⅜ to 13·80 seers, barley 15·75 to 16½ seers, best rice 8$\frac{2}{16}$ to 13·80 seers, common rice 12⅜ to 14·70 seers, great millet 16½ to 16·80 seers, lesser millets 23$\frac{1}{16}$ to 31·50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31·50 to 31⅜ seers, and gram 12$\frac{9}{16}$ to 13·80 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 14 to 14½ seers, common rice 15 to 30 seers, lesser millets 25 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 12½ to 16 seers, best rice 12½ seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 13 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 11·25 seers, barley 12·18 seers, best rice 10·12 to 16 seers, common rice 14·62 to 28 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 18·50 seers, murwa 27 to 30 seers, maize or India-corn (at Daltongunge) 30·18 seers, and gram 11·25 to 12 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9½ seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 8 6	3 10 6	3 11 6	2 8 0	2 8 6	1 13 6	6 8 6	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	...	2 4 0	0 13 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	1 9 6	2 8 0	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 3 9	4 3 6	2 8 0	2 15 6	2 14 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 3 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	2 8 0	1 12 6	3 11 0	3 10 6	2 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 2 0	3 7 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 11 0	2 13 9	3 3 6	2 1 8	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	5 0 0	4 14 0	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.*
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 4	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 6th to 12th Ootober 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·06	0·15	58·07	12th Oct.	
		Cutwa	0·24	0·05	64·97	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	60·11	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	1·43	ditto	53·02	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·32	ditto	47·29	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·30	ditto	69·41	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·30	ditto	52·00	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·43	0·20	61·51	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·88	Nil	69·75	ditto	
		Roypore	0·24	0·25	68·75	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·01	0·22	45·36	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·35	Nil	51·36	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·90	0·88	60·15	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Not recd.	Not recd.	43·54	28th Sept.	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·44	2·01	46·86	12th Oct.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	3·17	3·07	87·39	ditto	
		Serampore	1·64	1·59	75·55	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·48	0·10	58·22	ditto	
		Maheshraka	Not recd.	Nil	61·08	ditto	Not received 29th September to 5th October.
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	1·79	1·16	53·74	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·34	0·15	55·19	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	2·24	0·09	63·03	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	2·29	0·14	62·66	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·86	0·78	63·90	ditto	
		Baraset	2·09	0·22	73·50	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·06	0·81	58·46	ditto	
		Barripore	0·81	1·80	61·53	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·61	1·56	71·38	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·20	1·80	74·90	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·38	0·20	65·10	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·52	1·12	61·61	ditto	
		Bongong	0·83	0·80	64·80	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·25	0·38	53·00	ditto	
		Chooadanga	1·45	1·00	77·37	ditto	
		Kooshtea	1·00	Nil	71·19	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·95	0·10	75·04	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·70	0·59	67·54	ditto	
		Narail	0·26	0·10	48·52	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·24	0·40	60·82	ditto	
		Jhenidah	0·75	1·66	61·85	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·10	0·30	66·24	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·75	0·20	68·32	ditto	
		Berhampore	0·45	0·58	65·56	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Rampore Haut	0·80	0·48	60·56	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·08	0·98	52·65	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·50	0·30	52·31	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·20	2·23	57·16	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·88	1·00	54·13	ditto	
		Kandee	0·47	0·27	60·83	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	1·77	Nil	70·48	ditto	
		Raigunge	0·79	0·27	69·26	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·40	0·35	52·78	ditto	
		Chanchal	1·11	1·14	56·35	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·02	0·36	70·10	ditto	
		Nattore	0·17	0·50	77·04	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·64	0·58	120·02	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	Nil	Nil	90·70	ditto	
		Kurigram	0·04	2·16	130·55	ditto	
		Bagdogra	1·77	0·16	141·99	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·59	0·10	78·18	ditto	
		Sherpur	0·16	2·17	85·20	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	0·30	0·64	68·00	ditto	
		Panchbibi	Nil	Nil	81·84	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	1·01	1·26	74·34	ditto	
		Serajgunge	0·80	Not recd.	55·58	5th Oct.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	1·62	.....	.....	.....	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	1·62	0·85	116·18	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·53	0·38	142·95	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	119·42	ditto	
		Buxa	4·30	1·15	208·61	ditto	
		Titalya	6·00	0·23	131·95	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	0·04	1·16	194·96	ditto	

Divisions	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 6th to 12th October 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca... { Telegraph Office...	1·18	.....	.....	.....	
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	2·95	1·73	78·06	5th Oct.	
		Moonsheegunge	0·60	5·50	87·68	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·16	0·27	63·21	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	2·63	1·79	63·21	ditto	
		Goalundo	2·19	0·59	72·54	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·22	3·42	67·77	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·40	7·69	70·12	ditto	
		Perozepore	3·21	8·92	82·26	ditto	
		Patoakhally	0·18	4·64	73·70	ditto	
		Bhola	1·38	4·72	78·05	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·41	5·16	101·09	ditto	
		Jamalpore	0·67	2·52	97·57	ditto	
		Atia	0·27	0·43	64·15	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·38	4·49	84·61	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1·71	4·41	102·33	12th Oct.	
		Chittagong { Jail ...	2·78	4·57	97·80	ditto	
		Cox's-Bazar	1·50	6·13	109·88	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	1·66	5·25	91·18	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.
		Feuny	1·61	8·39	99·95	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	0·28	4·32	83·73	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·33	3·47	70·02	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	3·55	2·75	89·25	ditto	
		Ruma	3·56	8·57	88·10	ditto	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	2·63	3·18	74·61	.....	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	39·85	ditto	
		Behar	0·73	ditto	37·98	ditto	
		Barh	0·17	ditto	43·00	ditto	
		Dinapore	Nil	ditto	37·68	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	ditto	ditto	40·80	ditto	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	39·42	ditto	
		Aurungabad	0·98	ditto	32·16	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Not recd.	ditto	39·95	ditto	Not received 29th September to 5th October.
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	0·11	ditto	37·46	ditto	
		Sasseram	0·15	ditto	34·36	ditto	
		Buxar	0·05	ditto	24·81	ditto	
		Bhubooah	Nil	ditto	32·05	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	ditto	0·92	35·11	ditto	
		Hajeepore	ditto	Nil	29·83	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	0·93	44·86	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0·18	0·10	34·29	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·73	Not recd.	42·95	5th Oct.	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	46·61	12th Oct.	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	0·69	ditto	28·79	ditto	
		Sewan	0·29	ditto	32·81	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·02	Not recd.	39·94	5th Oct.	
		Bettiah	Not recd.	ditto	35·14	28th Sept.	
		Segowlee	Nil	ditto	43·75	5th Oct.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	0·08	ditto	45·60	ditto	
		Begoosarai	0·76	ditto	37·52	ditto	
		Jamooee	0·50	ditto	42·50	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·07	46·04	ditto	
		Soopool	0·70	Nil	54·10	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·80	0·60	61·54	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	60·34	ditto	
		Sonbursa	1·45	ditto	56·38	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	0·06	ditto	63·48	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·61	ditto	84·60	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·45	ditto	80·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	0·49	0·17	65·89	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	0·32	97·87	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·59	Nil	61·71	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not recd.	Not recd.	34·04	21st Sept.	From 30th June and not received 11th to 17th August.
		Pakour	0·18	ditto	40·58	5th Oct.	From 8th July.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	64·60	12th Oct.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 6th to 12th October 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital ...	2·21	0·69	49·03	12th Oct.	
		Jajpore	Not recorded.		20·90	27th July	Not recorded from 28th July.
		Kendraparah	2·30	0·60	41·60	12th Oct.	
		Jagatsingpore	6·00	Nil	56·83*	ditto	
		False Point	0·55	0·01	40·44	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Not recd.	Not recd.	32·59	28th Sept.	
		Khurdah	ditto	ditto	37·15	21st Sept.	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·13	0·62	49·83	12th Oct.	
		Bhadrack	0·60	Nil	56·40	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	50·11	ditto	
		Sorah	0·04	ditto	53·24	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·85	1·10	50·03	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	2·27	Nil	40·70	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	0·88	ditto	41·23	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	0·22	ditto	41·20	ditto	
		Sitagurrah	1·38	ditto	22·63	ditto	From 4th August.
		Pachamba	0·20	ditto	50·94	ditto	
		Mowdie Hill	Not recd.	ditto	3·71	ditto	From 8th August.
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	0·02	ditto	45·73	ditto	
		Palamow	0·07	ditto	34·63	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0·18	ditto	47·26	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·61	ditto	58·60	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·85	ditto	49·49	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5·03	4·23	158·18	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	0·17	Not recd.	80·51	ditto	
		Golaghat	0·10	ditto	76·95	ditto	
		Jorhat	Nil	ditto	66·22	ditto	
		Akyab	8·93	6·31	114·27	ditto	Not recorded 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana	Alwar	Nil.	Nil	24·98	ditto	
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	23·77	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	12·34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th October 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity. Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	Oct. 13th	10	29·849	29·870	86·6	78·4	68	N E by E	7·0	...	C	*c*
		16	29·753	29·774	87·6	78·5	66	E by N	8·5	...	K, CK	*c*
	14th	10	29·889	29·911	82·3	78·0	82	S E	10·3	0·02	PK, FK	*o*
		16	29·793	29·815	81·9	77·6	82	S E by E	9·1	...	PC	*o, g*
	15th	10	29·879	29·901	81·0	78·0	87	S	2·5	0·18	P	*o, g*
		16	29·736	29·758	84·4	77·5	72	S W	4·5	...	C	*c*
	16th	10	29·846	29·868	83·0	79·0	83	S S E	2·3	...	K	*c*
		16	29·721	29·742	87·0	79·8	71	W by N	2·5	...	K, C	*c*
	17th	10	29·863	29·885	84·8	78·0	73	N	2·3	...	K, FK	*c*
		16	29·749	29·770	86·5	79·8	73	W by N	4·3	...	K	*c*
	18th	10	29·873	29·894	85·0	79·2	76	N	3·8	...	K	*c*
		16	29·751	29·772	88·5	79·3	65	N	3·3	...	K	*c*
	19th	10	29·857	29·879	81·7	79·5	91	W N W	1·8	...	K	*c*
		16	29·729	29·751	83·6	78·2	77	W by N	5·5	0·09	CS, PC	*c*
Saugor Island.	Oct. 13th	10	29·844	29·850	88·5	80·0	68	E N E	5	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·775	29·781	82	80	91	N	12	0·10	.....	*t, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.*
	14th	10	29·872	29·878	78·5	78	98	E N E	5	0·88	.....	*o, threatening.*
		16	29·792	29·798	79·5	78·5	96	E	8	1·90	.....	*o, continuous rain.*
	15th	10	29·884	29·890	82	74	97	S S W	4	1·56	.....	*Moist and muggy.*
		16	29·745	29·751	85	80	79	S S E	4	...	.....	*b, c*
	16th	10	29·841	29·847	86	81·5	82	W S W	5	0·15	.....	*p*
		16	29·742	29·748	87·5	81·5	76	S S W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
	17th	10	29·882	29·888	85	80	79	N W	4	...	.....	*d, b, c*
		16	29·769	29·775	86	79·5	74	S E	4	0·14	.....	*p*
	18th	10	29·875	29·881	86·5	81	78	W N W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·775	29·781	89	81·5	71	W S W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·872	29·878	88·5	83	78	W	7	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·741	29·747	89	82	73	S S W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
Chittagong.	Oct. 13th	10	29·781	29·872	85	82	87	S S W	3	...	.....	*o, sultry.*
	14th	10	29·838	29·929	88	80	69	S E	3	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·844	29·937	82	79	87	Calm	2	1·66	.....	*o, p*
	16th	10	29·783	29·874	85·0	79·0	76	E	2	0·38	.....	*g*
	17th	10	29·783	29·874	85	80	79	Calm	2	...	.....	*no remarks.*
	18th	10	29·783	29·874	84	80·5	85	S S E	1	...	.....	*o, sultry.*
	19th	10	29·776	29·867	86	80	76	Calm	3	...	.....	*sultry.*
Akyab.	Oct. 13th	10	29·844	29·865	88·5	86·0	90	E	1	0·39	.....	*b, c*
	14th	10	29·925	29·947	80	79	96	S S W	2	0·14	.....	*o, dark gloomy weather.*
	15th	10	29·896	29·917	85	82	87	S S W	2	4·01	.....	*g*
	16th	10	29.914	29·935	85	82	87	N E	1	0·34	.....	*g*
	17th	10	29·855	29·877	82	80	91	N W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	18th	10	29·862	29·883	86	83	88	E	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·852	29·874	81	80	96	.....	2	0·18	.....	*d, moist and muggy.*
False Point.	Oct. 13th	10	29·836	29·851	84	81	87	N N E	9	0·48	.....	*nor-wester-with rain.*
	14th	10	29·842	29·857	80	79·5	98	N N E	10	0·98	.....	*o, p*
	15th	10	29·862	29·877	85	80	79	Calm	4	0·71	.....	*p*
	16th	10	29·837	29·852	87	81	76	S E	4	0·39	.....	*continuous rain.*
	17th	10	29·870	29·885	88	81	73	Calm	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	18th	10	29·893	29·908	86	80	76	W S W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·878	29·893	87·5	80	71	W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
Vizagapatam.	Oct. 13th	10	29·785	29·816	85	71	47	N	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	14th	10	29·712	29·744	82·5	78·5	83	N E	3	0·30	.....	*o, threatening weather.*
	15th	10	29·771	29·803	84·5	78·5	76	S E	5	0·90	.....	*g*
	16th	10	29·780	29·812	82·5	78·5	83	N	2	0·70	.....	*o, g*
	17th	10	29·827	29·859	83·5	79·5	83	W N W	...	1·40	.....	*g*
	18th	10	29·899	29·931	81	77	83	S S W	...	0·20	.....	*d, p*
	19th	10	29·887	29·919	84·5	78·5	76	N W	...	...	.....	*b, c*
Colombo.	Oct. 13th	10	29·862	29·903	84·5	80·5	83	W N W	7	0·88	.....	*p*
	14th	10	29·894	29·935	84	80	83	S W	6	0·28	.....	*b, c*
	15th	10	29·901	29·942	84·5	75·9	79	S S W	10	...	.....	*b, c*
	16th	10	29·868	29·909	84·5	79·5	79	S W	8	0·21	.....	*b, c*
	17th	10	29·870	29·911	84	79	79	S S W	9	...	.....	*b, c*
	18th	10	29·890	29·931	83	79	83	S W	6	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·902	29·943	83·5	79	81	S S W	6	...	.....	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches.	⊖	%			Inches	
Oct.	13th	153·7	29·814	81·7	89·3	12·5	76·8	77·3	0·877	75·3	81	Till 7 P.M. chiefly E by N, till midnight S E by S.	116	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, *w*.
„	14th	132·8	·832	80·0	84·8	6·8	78·0	77·4	0·908	76·3	89	Chiefly E S E.	157	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, *o*, *g*, *d*, and *w*.
„	15th	128·0	·805	80·1	85·1	6·9	78·2	77·4	0·905	76·2	88	Till 9 A.M. E S E, till midnight S W by W through S E and S.	73	0·18	Day cloudy, night clear *o*, *g*, and *w*.
„	16th	151·5	·783	81·4	87·0	9·9	77·1	78·6	0·939	77·3	87	Till 9 A.M. S W, till 2 P.M. chiefly S, till midnight W by N through S W.	50	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, *w*.
„	17th	141·2	·809	81·3	88·0	10·6	77·4	77·9	0·910	76·4	85	Till 2-30 A.M. W by N, till 8-15 A.M. S S W through S W, till 6 P.M. chiefly N through W and N W, till midnight E S E through N E and E.	60	...	Chiefly cloudy, *f*, *w*, *d*, *t*, *l*, *lr*.
„	18th	152·7	·809	82·7	89·4	12·8	76·6	79·0	0·942	77·4	84	Till 8-30 A.M. E S E, till 1-30 P.M. chiefly N through E and N E, till midnight chiefly N W by N.	49	...	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *f* and *w*.
„	19th	154·5	·795	80·2	90·5	11·3	79·2	78·4	0·946	77·6	91	Till 10 A.M. N W by N, till 3-30 P.M. chiefly N W, till midnight S W by W through W.	60	0·09	Day chiefly cloudy night clear *w* and *p*.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·807
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·855
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	81·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	82·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	13·9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	90·5
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th October 1878	...	0·29
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	0·77
The total fall from 1st January to 19th October 1878	...	56·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	62·46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

w dew; *o* overcast; *g* gloomy; *d* drizzling; *f* fog; *t* thunder; *l* lightning; *lr*. lightning reflection; *p* passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 21st October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 212.—*The 19th October* 1878.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of September 1878.

Date.			River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
			Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.						90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
	Distance.						From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	26·25	236·25	27·75	224·55	23·92	193·24	29·10	163·10	22·66	124·51	23·92	91·92	21·66	63·66	19·75	28·69	25·70	58·10	24·46	33·25	27·70	176·46
2nd	...	...	25·75	236·25	27·00	225·80	23·33	192·65	29·00	163·00	23·16	125·01	24·43	92·42	21·92	63·92	19·84	28·78	25·88	58·28	24·62	33·41	27·30	176·06
3rd	...	...	25·33	235·83	25·92	223·72	23·08	192·40	28·0	162·80	23·00	125·10	24·84	92·84	22·84	64·84	18·00	25·94	25·96	58·36	24·75	33·54	27·10	175·86
4th	...	...	25·50	236·00	25·50	222·30	23·08	192·40	28·70	162·70	23·00	124·85	24·92	92·92	23·08	65·08	20·00	28·94	26·00	58·40	24·75	33·54	26·80	175·56
5th	...	...	25·16	235·66	25·83	222·65	23·00	192·32	28·75	162·75	22·75	124·60	25·00	93·00	23·25	65·25	21·08	29·02	26·00	58·40	24·58	33·37	26·70	175·46
6th	...	...	25·66	236·16	26·42	223·22	23·25	192·57	28·65	162·65	22·58	124·43	25·00	93·00	23·42	65·42	20·16	29·10	26·06	58·46	24·42	33·21	26·30	175·06
7th	...	...	25·50	236·00	26·50	223·30	23·50	192·82	28·80	162·80	22·50	124·35	24·92	92·92	25·50	67·50	20·33	29·27	26·04	58·44	24·36	33·15	26·10	174·86
8th	...	...	25·00	235·50	26·50	223·30	23·33	192·65	28·65	162·65	22·42	124·27	24·84	92·84	23·42	65·42	20·16	29·10	26·00	58·40	24·36	33·15	26·00	174·76
9th	...	...	24·58	235·08	25·25	222·05	23·00	192·32	28·10	162·10	22·25	124·10	24·84	92·84	23·42	65·42	20·08	29·02	25·98	58·38	24·36	33·15	25·90	174·66
10th	...	...	24·25	234·75	24·42	221·22	22·25	191·57	27·70	161·70	21·75	123·60	24·75	92·75	23·16	65·16	19·92	28·86	25·92	58·32	24·42	33·21	25·90	174·66
11th	...	...	24·00	234·50	23·75	220·55	21·66	190·98	27·60	161·60	21·42	123·27	24·50	92·50	23·00	65·00	19·92	28·86	25·20	58·60	24·70	33·49	26·00	174·76
12th	...	...	24·00	234·50	23·66	220·46	21·33	190·65	28·00	162·00	21·25	123·10	24·42	92·42	23·09	65·09	20·25	29·19	26·04	58·44	24·84	33·63	26·40	175·16
13th	...	...	24·00	234·50	23·66	220·46	21·58	190·99	28·30	162·30	21·42	123·27	24·33	92·33	23·08	65·08	20·58	29·52	26·08	58·48	25·00	33·79	27·10	175·86
14th	...	...	23·66	234·16	23·66	220·46	21·50	190·82	28·20	162·20	21·58	123·43	24·25	92·25	23·00	65·00	20·63	29·60	26·04	58·44	25·08	33·87	27·40	176·16
15th	...	...	23·42	233·92	23·66	220·46	21·33	190·65	27·90	161·90	21·50	123·35	24·25	92·25	23·00	65·00	20·75	29·69	25·96	58·36	25·16	33·95	27·50	176·26
16th	...	...	23·25	233·75	22·50	219·30	20·84	190·16	27·65	165·65	21·16	123·01	24·33	92·33	22·92	64·92	20·75	29·69	25·88	58·28	25·25	34·04	27·40	176·16
17th	...	...	22·33	232·83	20·50	217·30	20·08	189·40	27·50	161·50	20·83	122·68	24·25	92·25	22·92	64·92	20·68	29·52	25·84	58·24	25·25	34·04	26·90	175·66
18th	...	...	22·08	232·58	20·50	217·30	19·41	188·73	27·00	161·00	20·41	122·26	24·00	92·00	22·75	64·75	20·25	29·19	25·68	58·08	25·20	33·99	26·50	175·26
19th	...	...	21·50	232·00	20·00	216·80	18·75	188·07	26·50	160·50	20·00	122·85	23·67	91·67	22·59	64·59	20·00	28·94	25·50	57·90	25·16	33·95	25·80	174·56
20th	...	...	21·25	231·75	20·17	216·97	18·33	177·65	26·30	160·30	19·50	121·35	23·16	91·16	22·59	64·59	19·00	27·94	25·25	57·65	25·00	33·79	24·70	173·46
21st	...	...	21·92	232·42	20·50	217·30	18·33	177·65	25·80	159·80	19·16	121·01	22·67	90·67	22·40	64·40	20·08	29·02	24·96	57·36	24·96	33·75	24·20	172·96
22nd	...	...	24·25	234·75	20·50	217·30	19·25	188·57	26·00	160·00	18·93	120·78	22·25	90·25	22·00	64·00	20·08	29·02	25·00	57·40	25·50	34·29	24·00	172·76
23rd	...	...	26·83	237·33	24·75	221·55	20·75	190·07	26·65	160·65	19·00	120·85	21·83	89·83	21·92	63·92	20·00	28·94	25·00	57·40	25·50	34·29	24·00	172·76
24th	...	...	26·83	237·33	26·75	223·55	22·66	191·98	27·50	161·50	19·50	125·35	21·75	89·75	21·50	63·50	19·84	28·78	24·75	57·15	25·75	34·54	23·70	172·46
25th	...	...	26·16	236·66	24·50	221·30	22·75	192·07	28·20	162·20	20·08	121·93	22·00	90·00	21·99	63·99	19·66	28·60	24·92	57·32	26·00	34·79	22·60	171·36
26th	...	...	25·00	235·50	22·33	219·13	21·66	190·98	27·60	161·60	20·58	122·43	22·25	90·25	20·75	62·75	19·84	28·78	24·84	57·24	26·08	34·87	22·30	171·06
27th	...	...	24·50	235·00	20·58	217·38	19·75	189·07	26·85	160·85	20·42	122·27	22·50	90·50	20·25	62·25	19·92	28·86	24·70	57·10	26·25	35·04	23·70	172·46
28th	...	...	25·00	235·50	18·84	215·64	18·84	188·16	26·10	160·10	19·84	121·69	22·42	90·42	20·25	62·25	20·16	29·10	24·69	57·09	26·16	34·95	24·00	172·76
29th	...	...	22·00	232·50	16·84	213·64	17·50	186·82	25·10	159·10	19·00	120·85	22·08	90·08	20·08	62·08	20·08	29·02	24·42	56·82	26·08	34·87	23·60	172·36
30th	...	...	19·50	230·00	14·00	210·80	16·16	185·48	24·10	158·10	18·25	120·10	21·42	89·42	19·92	61·92	19·92	28·84	24.20	56·60	25·88	34·67	23·50	172·26

T. H. WICKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	133,366	2,05,903 12 6	18,874 10 4	8,83,727 20	3,68,379 3 3	33,768 1 10	5,74,282 15 9	46,081¼	76,623	122,704¼
Or per mile of railway	.....	160 14 3	14 14 11	.....	287 13 8	26 7 9	448 11 11	.....	.....	1,593,173½
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,777,925	21,11,225 6 3	193,528 19 10	1,25,43,748 20	48,98,250 5 9	449,006 5 8	70,09,475 12 0	646,719¼	946,454	.....
Total for 15 weeks ...	1,911,291	23,17,129 2 9	212,403 10 2	1,32,27,476 0	52,66,629 9 0	482,774 7 6	75,83,758 11 9	692,801	1,023,077	1,715,878
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	141,504½	1,90,171 11 8	17,432 8 2	12,84,463 10	4,19,553 3 9	38,459 0 11	6,09,724 15 5	45,544	95,639	141,183
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	148 9 8	13 12 5	.....	327 13 5	30 1 1	476 7 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,926,984½	23,45,159 4 8	214,972 18 8	1,93,44,933 10	74,45,542 10 8	682,416 8 2	97,89,761 15 4	667,730	1,530,528	2,198,258

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1878 on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,754	14,839 12 3	1,360 6 3	1,59,177 0	40,956 7 0	3,071 16 9	54,896 3 3	4,437½	10,849	15,286½
Or per mile of railway	.....	66 5 2	6 1 7	.....	179 0 4	16 8 3	245 5 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	66,815	1,81,247 3 6	16,614 6 7	10,26,571 20	3,06,551 7 9	28,100 11 1	4,87,798 11 3	61,787¼	76,372½	138,159½
Total for 15 weeks ...	72,569	1,96,086 15 9	17,974 12 10	11,85,748 20	3,46,607 14 9	31,772 7 10	5,42,694 14 6	66,225	87,221½	153,446½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,405½	13,223 10 3	1,212 3 4	2,05,669 10	63,476 9 9	5,818 13 9	76,700 4 0	4,706	16,596	21,302
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	59 1 7	5 8 4	.....	283 11 2	26 0 1	342 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	86,835	2,13,621 11 4	19,581 19 9	34,02,629 20	8,46,921 1 9	77,634 8 8	10,60,542 13 1	68,809	224,738	293,547

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1878 on 158¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	44,860½	28,489 5 9	2,611 10 6	2,03,476 14	85,841 11 2	7,868 16 5	10,480 6 11
Or per mile of railway	283	179 7 4	16 9 0	1,281 30	540 11 9	49 11 4	66 0 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	4,47,841	2,96,242 2 9	27,155 10 8	24,07,644 17	7,88,470 9 5	72,276 9 4	99,432 0 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	4,92,701½	3,24,731 8 6	29,767 1 2	26,71,120 31	8,74,312 4 7	80,145 5 9	1,09,912 6 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,198½	24,399 13 2	2,236 13 0	3,51,181 1	97,162 0 9	8,906 10 5	11,143 3 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	222	153 11 2	14 1 9	2,212 7	612 0 9	56 2 1	70 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,59,776	2,84,871 7 0	26,113 6 2	41,71,174 24	10,48,761 6 7	96,136 9 3	1,22,249 15 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th October 1878 on 158¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	43,198	32,199 6 0	2,951 12 2	2,03,296 24	93,381 15 10	8,560 0 4	11,511 12 6
Or per mile of railway	272	202 13 3	18 11 10	1,283 8	588 3 9	53 18 5	72 10 3
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	4,92,701½	3,24,731 8 6	29,767 1 2	26,71,120 31	8,74,312 4 7	80,145 5 9	1,09,912 6 11
Total for 14 weeks ...	5,35,899½	3,56,930 14 6	32,718 13 4	28,76,417 15	9,67,694 4 5	88,705 6 1	1,21,423 19 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,710½	25,494 8 11	2,337 0 1	3,69,244 3	1,04,031 6 5	9,536 4 2	11,873 4 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	225	160 9 6	14 14 5	2,325 38	655 5 1	60 1 5	74 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	4,95,486½	3,10,365 15 11	28,450 6 3	45,40,418 27	11,52,792 13 0	1,05,672 13 5	1,34,122 19 8

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AMENDMENT OF THE LAW REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

THE necessity of amending the law regulating the administration of native religious and charitable endowments has been frequently of late years pressed upon the consideration of this Government and the Government of Madras, and has been fully admitted by the Government of India. The only doubt has been as to the precise direction which such fresh legislation should take. In order to the better understanding of the issues involved, and with a view to elicit a more general expression of opinion from the native public of Bengal, it is proposed in the following paragraphs to review in some detail the past history of the question.

2. The preamble of Regulation XIX of 1810 set forth that—"Whereas considerable endowments have been granted in land by the preceding Governments of this country and by individuals for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, colleges, and for other pious and beneficial purposes; and whereas there are grounds to suppose that the produce of such lands is in many instances

appropriated contrary to the intentions of the donors to the personal use of the individuals in immediate charge and possession of such endowments; and whereas it is an important duty of every Government to provide that all such endowments should be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor; . . . . . the following rules have been enacted . . . ." The Regulation then went on to provide that the general superintendence of all lands granted for the foregoing purposes should be vested in the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners in the several districts subject to the control of those Boards respectively. It was declared to be their duty to take care that all endowments of the kind described should be duly appropriated to the purpose for which they were destined, and to prevent any such lands from being converted to private uses or misappropriated. To enable the Boards to carry into effect their duties, local agents were appointed in each zillah and made subject to their control. The Collector was always to be *ex-officio* a local agent, and with him were associated such officers in the civil, military, or medical branches of the service as the Governor-General in Council judged expedient. (By Act XXXVIII of 1837, the restriction of appointments to these branches of the service was removed.) It was made the duty of the local agents to obtain full information regarding *all* endowments of the kind described in the preamble, and to report to the Boards instances of misappropriation; also to ascertain and report the names, together with other particulars, of the (then) *present* trustees, managers, or superintendents of the various institutions; also to report all vacancies and casualties among such persons, with full information of all circumstances, to enable the Boards to judge of the pretensions of the person or persons claiming the trust, particularly information regarding the character of the succession up to date. Where the nomination vested in, or devolved upon Government, the local agents were to propose a fit person to the Board, who would either appoint him, or make other suitable arrangements. Any individual aggrieved by any orders passed by the Boards or local agents with respect to the appropriation of any lands, might sue for redress in the civil courts.

3. Such were the provisions of the first law on the subject of religious and charitable endowments in Bengal. It will be observed that the regulation only provided for the due administration of *lands* granted for pious uses before the passing of the regulation. It took no cognizance of endowments other than land, or of grants made after the date of its passing. But as regards landed endowments existing in 1810, the intention was that *all* of them should be brought under the control of the local agents and the Board. As a fact, however, in the great majority of districts in Bengal, the provisions of the regulation were never put in force. Outside the province of *Orissa*, where the religious endowments were too prominent a feature in the district economy to be altogether overlooked, the regulation seems to have been applied in less than twenty cases. In Orissa itself there were hundreds of endowments that were never brought under the regulation. Indeed a special committee appointed to enquire into the Orissa endowments reported, in respect of the mass of the endowments in that province, that 'the local agents appear to have taken action only where their interference was called for, by the succession to the trust being in dispute between conflicting claimants.'

4. Then, as to the powers which the authorities possessed under Regulation XIX of 1810, it will be observed that they were really in many respects extremely vague. It was not stated how the Board were to act in order to prevent misappropriation, or how their orders on the pretensions of claimants, in cases where the right of appointment did not lie with Government, were to be carried into effect. The official position of the Boards and of the local agents enabled them doubtless to give effect to their decisions.

5. After 1840, under instructions from the Home Government, the connection of the officers of Government with religious endowments began to be more or less completely severed, and the institutions with their revenues were generally made over to unofficial trustees and managers, Government divesting itself entirely of such powers of nomination as it may have possessed. This executive action was, however, admittedly in contravention of the spirit, if not also of the letter, of the law; but it was not until the passing of Act XX of 1863 that the policy involved in it was formally recognized by the Legislature.

6. Act XX of 1863 set forth that it was "expedient to relieve the Board of Revenue and the local agents from the duties imposed on them by Regulation XIX of 1810, so far as those duties embraced the superintendence of land granted for the support of mosques or Hindoo temples, and for other religious uses; the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishments; the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of trustees or managers thereof; or involved any connection with the management of such religious establishments." The Act then proceeded to divide religious endowments into two classes—first, those in which, at the time of the passing of the Act, the nomination or appointment of the trustee, manager, or superintendent rested in any way with Government or any public officer; and second, those in which, at the time of the passing of the Act, such nomination or appointment did not in any way vest in Government or any public officer. In the case of endowments of the first class, the Act provided for the appointment, once for all, of one or more committees in every division or district to take the place and exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue and local agents. The committee was to be appointed from among persons professing the religion with which the endowment was connected, and in accordance with the general wishes of *those interested in the maintenance* of such mosque, temple, or religious establishment. The members were appointed for life and removeable only for misconduct or unfitness under the orders of the civil court. Vacancies among the members were to be filled up by election by the "persons interested," the election being managed by the remaining members of the committee. If the committee failed to take action, *any person whatever* might apply to the civil court, which was empowered to appoint to the vacancy, or to order the committee to fill it up. On the appointment of a committee, the Board or local agents were to hand over to them the property of the endowment.

In the case of endowments of the second class, the Local Government was to hand over to the trustee, manager, or superintendent all the property, and the powers of the Board and local agents then ceased and determined. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of trustee, if any dispute arose as to succession, *any person interested* might apply to the civil court to appoint a manager to act until some other person established a better claim by suit.

Trustees, managers, and superintendents, in both classes of endowments, were bound to keep regular accounts, and committees of endowments of the first class were empowered to call for these at least once a year, and bound to keep accounts themselves. *Any person interested* might sue any trustee or member of committee for breach of trust, misfeasance, or neglect of duty, and the civil court might on such suit direct specific performance of any act, award damages and costs, and direct the removal of any trustee, superintendent, manager, or member of committee. The only restriction upon the conveyance of endowments to the trustees and committees, as the case might be, was contained in section 21 of the Act, which provided that, where endowments were partly for secular and partly for religious uses, the Board of Revenue might retain a portion of the property for application to such secular uses, or make over the lands burdened with a suitable charge on this account payable to the Board and local agents.

7. The Act nowhere defined what were to be treated as religious and what as secular uses, and very diverse opinions have been put forward and acted upon in giving effect to it. The Commissioner of Orissa, for instance, held in 1864 that there were no endowments in the province that could be said to have been made for *secular* purposes; even those in which charity to the poor was the predominant feature being intimately connected with religious observances, places, or establishments. The whole of the endowments in Cuttack were therefore made over absolutely either to trustees or committees, and a similar course was commonly followed elsewhere. There can, however, be no doubt that in by far the greater number of endowments the original intention of the donor was to benefit the poor and helpless, though the very nature of the Hindoo's creed, under which morals and religion and law are one, compelled him to consecrate his charity by vowing it in the name of some god. It has therefore, on the other hand, been very strongly argued that in abandoning the control of such charitable endowments Government

went quite beyond the necessities of the case. It is also worthy of notice that, for years before Act XX was actually passed, the policy of Government having been to make over to independent trustees and managers as many endowments as possible, the great majority of existing endowments were on the passing of the Act found in the possession of trustees not nominated by Government, who became at once absolutely invested with the control of the property. In the great majority of districts no committees were appointed; indeed they were, outside Orissa, appointed in only the five districts of Dacca, Patna, Jessore, Burdwan and Moorshedabad, and in Orissa it would seem that no district committee was appointed, though small separate committees were appointed to supervise some of the more important endowments.

8. In so far as regards the procedure to be followed after the endowments were made over by the Government, Act XX of 1863 proved from the very outset to be practically inoperative. Its defects were thus described by the late Governor of Madras :—

(i.)—Want of effectual legal provision for compelling trustees to perform their duty. The "person interested," deterred partly by the expense and delay of litigation, partly by want of sufficient interest, partly (as it would seem) by dislike to try religious questions in a Christian court, probably also in part by ignorance and misapprehension, never appears, and committees and trustees appropriate the funds absolutely at their own pleasure.

(ii.)—The powers and duties of committees are insufficiently defined. The Act describes them vaguely as those which formerly belonged to the Board of Revenue.

(iii.)—No effectual provision for supplying vacancies. As regards committees, these are to be supplied by election, and in default by the civil court. But no election ever takes place, and no notice of a vacancy is ever given to the court.

(iv.)—Committees are unpaid and without any strong interest in the creditable performance of their duties.

(v.)—The Act makes over one large class of institutions to trustees uncontrolled by any supervising agency whatever.

To these might be added—

(vi.)—The committees had no power to raise out of the property belonging to the endowments the expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties, though they were liable to be sued for neglect of such duties.

9. The Commissioner of Orissa reported in 1867 that "in that province committees of management appeared to be apathetic and indifferent, and had taken no action whatever; and the result of the act had been to leave the entire management of religious endowments, formerly supervised under Regulation XIX of 1810, in the hands of the hereditary or officiating priests and pundahs. The revenues of the endowments were squandered or appropriated to private uses, while the services of the temples and charitable distribution of food or alms had been entirely neglected and abused. Generally throughout Orissa the management of temples, muths, and other religious endowments was a scandal, and appeared likely to remain so until there was a stronger and more efficient system of management and supervision than that exercised by the local committees."

10. When Sir Cecil Beadon visited Cuttack in 1866, a deputation of Hindoo gentlemen pressed upon him the necessity of amending the Act, so as to give committees more power over trustees and managers; and in 1867 they submitted formal memorials to Government, praying that the orders of the committees might have given them the effect of decrees of court or awards of arbitration and be enforced as such; and that the control of committees should be extended to those endowments which had been made over to trustees, and indeed to all endowments in which the public were in any way interested. In forwarding these memorials, the Commissioner remarked that had the revenues of the charitable endowments of the province been applied in accordance with the intentions of the grantors, the whole starving population of Orissa might have

received the relief and assistance which had then lately been administered at the cost of the State.

11. Under the orders of the Government of India a commission of three native gentlemen was appointed in February 1868 to enquire into the general condition of religious and charitable endowments in Orissa, and invited to submit proposals for the amendment of the Act. The report of this commission was received through the Board of Revenue in August 1869. It left no doubt as to the existence of gross and general misappropriation of the property of the endowments, but the proposals made to remedy these abuses were by no means very clear or complete. They are contained in the following paragraphs of the report:—

29. To this end we would suggest the following alterations in the present law. In the first place, we would recommend that all institutions and endowments to which Act XX of 1863 apply should be placed under the control of the committee appointed under section 7 of the law, instead of only those specified in section 3, as at present. The committee possesses under the law, as it now stands, the same powers as the Board and local agents had under Regulation XIX of 1810—powers which enabled the Board, as above stated, to dispossess trustees of the estates, and put other persons in their stead. We only consider it desirable that the committee's powers should be distinctly laid down, instead of being left to be inferred, as they have to be done at present: we would not make their decisions final and unappealable, but would place them exactly in the position of the Board of Revenue in Regulation XIX of 1810, in respect to both powers and responsibilities; that is to say, give them complete jurisdiction over the administration of the institutions, extending to the removal of the trustees, their powers in the matter of appointment being limited to institutions of the kind mentioned in section 3, rendering them at the same time liable to be sued in the civil court, the costs being paid out of the endowment funds; except in those cases in which the Court may, for particular reasons traceable to improper motives on the part of the committee, direct otherwise. Our reasons for so limiting the committee's powers, speaking with reference to the suggestions on the point as contained in the petitions made by the residents, are that it may not always be possible to get men to act on the committee sufficiently intelligent and upright to warrant such large powers being conferred upon it as those proposed by the petitioners. Their proceedings might be conducted on the same plan as that upon which those of arbitrators under Act VIII of 1859 are carried on; the Civil Court giving them, when necessary, such aid as they may stand in need of in the matter of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of accounts, and their decisions might be enforced by the Civil Court like the Court's own decrees.

30. The provision of the law as to the appointment of a separate committee for each endowment is, in our opinion, calculated to secure better supervision than what could be exercised by a single divisional or district committee. But the plan is open to the objection that it is not likely that persons will be found in all the localities sufficiently qualified to be trusted even with such limited powers as those proposed to be given to such committees. To provide against this, we would recommend the appointment of a central divisional committee, to direct and check the proceedings of local committees. The latter, we are inclined to think, might with advantage be made to supply the place of the local agents, and the former that of the Board in Regulation XIX of 1810.

31. We have to offer no suggestions in regard to the mode of appointment and constitution of committees. The law on these points as well as that bearing on the removal of members, filling up vacancies, &c., might unobjectionably be allowed to stand unaltered.

32. We are unwilling to recommend that the members of committees should be paid, being persuaded that none worth having on such committees would think of accepting any remuneration for trouble taken in the cause of charity and religion.

12. In forwarding this report, the Board of Revenue remarked as follows:—

2. The subject is one of much difficulty. It appears to the Board that the only really efficient and practical supervision possible at present is that which would be conducted by Government officials. As this, however, is, they presume, out of the question, the remaining alternative is to trust to committees, to whom should be delegated power sufficient to enable them to act, and who should be guaranteed from all risk of loss from any acts done in good faith.

3. The recommendations made in the report now submitted are not very clear. In paragraph 29 the Committee say—"We would place them (committees) exactly in the position of the Board of Revenue in Regulation XIX of 1810:" but this is exactly the position these committees do occupy with regard to one class of endowments, as is admitted in the report. The language of paragraph 7 of Act XX of 1863 is as precise and definite as it can be on this point. The real difficulty as regards the powers of local committees under the present law is that Regulation XIX of 1810 did not specify what the powers of the Board were. The Board agree with the opinion expressed by the committee that the extent and nature of the powers exercised should be for the future unmistakeably laid down.

4. Again, it is proposed in the report that committees should be "liable to be sued in the civil court, the costs being paid out of the endowment funds." There seem to the Board to be two difficulties in the way of any such plan: first, that the endowment funds are

charitable funds, which should not be diverted to litigation; secondly, that the endowment in dispute may possess no funds out of which costs could be paid. For example, a mohunt may have been turned out by a committee, and another man put into his place, the funds of the endowment being just sufficient to carry out the purposes of the endowment and support the necessary establishment. Where, in such a case, would be the funds out of which costs should be paid?

5. The plan which commends itself most to the judgment of the Board is that in each division or district, as may be thought most expedient, there should be a central committee, composed of persons whose decisions would carry weight with the public; that under them there should be as many sub-committees as might be required; that to the sub-committees should be entrusted the duty of enquiring into the management of all endowments within a defined circle, with power to call for accounts and to take evidence; that the sub-committees should report their proceedings to the central committee; that with this latter should rest the power to dismiss the mohunt, to appoint in cases of vacancy according to the custom of the endowment, and generally to exercise all powers of punishment, which, it may be inferred, Regulation XIX of 1810 gave to the Board of Revenue, including the power of fining within a certain limit when accounts are withheld; that any suit in the civil court brought against the central committee should only be entertained on the plaintiff supplying funds for the defence as well as the prosecution, and that costs should only be awarded against the members of such committee when, in the opinion of the court, they had acted in bad faith.

6. It is a question for consideration whether the Secretary of the Central Committee should not be paid a monthly salary, to be levied proportionately from the proceeds of each religious endowment.

7. The Board are aware that many objections may be urgrd to this proposal, but, in the absence of all Government supervision, they see no alternative between some such plan as now recommended, and the practical freedom, as at present, from all checks over the trustees of religious endowments.

13. The report with the Board's letter was laid before the Government of India by Sir W. Grey with the following remarks :—

2. The investigations of the Committee seem conclusively to show that, in the great majority instances, the funds of the religious and charitable endowments of the province are squandered or misappropriated by the Managers or Trustees who directly administer them. Where the endowments were formerly under the charge of the Agents of the Revenue Board, the Local Committees are, as the law stands, powerless to exercise efficient control, even in the few cases where they are really anxious to interfere: and where the endowments were originally exempt from Government supervision, the Trustees are now only the more reckless in their profligacy, as they find themselves no longer singular in their indulgence of it.

3. Accepting the policy of Act XX of 1863 as one from which it is not now open to recede, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it clear that the Act has failed to give sufficient legal power to the Committees in whose hands the control of religious endowments are vested. Under Regulation XIX of 1810, the Board of Revenue had, it is true, no more definite power than is now held by the Local Committees, but as pointed out in paragraph 27 of the Report now forwarded, the Board were, by their official position, and the influence of the Collectors, as their local agents, able to exercise a real authority to which the Local Committees can show no claim. This would appear to have been overlooked when Act XX of 1863 was passed.

4. What seems to be required now, is to strengthen the hands of Local Committees and to bring under their control endowments of all kinds, whether originally supervised by Government or not, and to create a Central Committee in each district with very full and absolute powers of control over the Local Committees, and over the Managers of the various endowments. The proposals made by the Board of Revenue in paragraph 5 of their covering letter have the Lieutenant-Governor's general approval. The necessary expenditure incurred by the Central Committees and Sub-Committees should be provided rateably from the endowment funds, and the post of Secretary to each Central Committee should have a salary attached to it sufficient to secure the services of a competent and trustworthy man.

5. An examination of the tables attached to the Committee's Report has led the Lieutenant-Governor to doubt whether in divesting itself of the Orissa endowments, the Board of Revenue has sufficiently attended to the provisions of Section 21 of Act XX of 1863. That section empowered the Board to reserve under its control all endowments or parts of endowments designed for secular uses. It may be inferred from the tables annexed to the Report, however, that the transfers of the endowments therein mentioned, have been made absolutely and without sufficient inquiry as to the different purposes for which the funds are intended. On this point a reference will be made to the Board of Revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that if the fact should prove to be as above surmised, any amending Act might provide for the rectification of the oversight, and that it should at the same time define what are to be considered "secular uses" for the purposes of the Act. On this point paragraphs 14 and 20 of the Committee's Report deserve consideration.

6. It will be observed, that the Report deals only with the Hindoo endowments of the province of Orissa which are by far the most numerous and important of all the endowments in Bengal. Some further inquiry will be made as to the state of things elsewhere, and also as to Mahomedan Institutions, but early legislation for the purpose of giving a better protection to the numerous Hindoo endowments in Orissa seems very desirable. The principles which may be laid down in regard to them, will no doubt be found to be generally applicable.

The only matter of doubt appears to be whether the expenditure incurred by the Committees of Mahomedan endowments, can be met from the funds under their control, wuqf being under Mahomedan law inalienable. On this point I am to refer you to the papers forwarded with this Government letter No. 501, dated 5th February 1869. It will be for the Government of India to determine whether section 15, Regulation IV of 1793, is a bar to legislation on this matter in the present day. It seems probable that enlightened Mahomedans would not now object to such a proposal, and the best way perhaps to meet the difficulty would be to vest by law the Committees with the powers of Mutawali for certain specific purposes.

7. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that though the proposed legislation would not in any way contravene Act XX of 1863, being indeed rather the complement of that law, yet as it would technically be considered an amendment of the Act, it would be beyond the competence of the local legislature.

14. In accordance with the undertaking given in paragraph 5 of the foregoing quotation, the Board of Revenue were asked to submit a return showing all the endowments—Hindoo, Mahomedan, Jain, or other—in the Lower Provinces, whether such had been under the control of the Board under Regulation XIX of 1810 or not, with careful specification of the uses to which they had been appropriated. It was represented, however, that the number of endowments which had been left entirely free of Government control was so vast, that the preparation of anything like a complete return would require a special agency and occupy many months, and by subsequent orders the enquiry was restricted to the case of endowments of which cognizance had been taken under Regulation XIX of 1810. The result of this enquiry was to show (as has been already noted) that, outside Orissa, only about 16 endowments had ever been brought under that regulation. Even in Orissa it appeared that comparatively few of the endowments had ever been controlled under that law, and what the Commissioner and the Native Commission, who were again consulted, urged was that, in any amendment of the law, it should be made to include all endowments not of a strictly family and hereditary character and designed for the benefit of individuals only.

15. The Native Commission took this opportunity to submit a supplementary report with the draft of a Bill for giving effect to their revised proposals. The Bill is printed as appendix A to this resolution.

In explanation of the principal provisions of the Bill, the Commission remarked—

18. Next, as to the agency by which the administration of the endowments is to be controlled. Whatever may be our views regarding the policy of Government in disconnecting itself with institutions of the kind under notice (we have already expressed ourselves clearly on the point, *vide* paragraph 19 of our previous report), it is, we are afraid, looking to section 22, Act XX of 1863, vain to expect that Government should recede from such policy and re-assume the superintendence of the endowments. If this be so, the agency provided for by Act XX of 1863 is best calculated to answer the purpose. Instead of there being, however, only local committees one for each institution and such local committees taking the place and exercising the powers of both the Board of Revenue and the local agents in Regulation XIX of 1810, as laid down in section 7, Act XX of 1863, there should be a central committee for the division which should take the place and exercise the powers of the Board in respect of all the institutions in the division, the local committees performing the functions of the local agents, each with regard to the particular institution placed under it. Our reason for recommending such a double system as this is, that on the one hand the requisite number of persons sufficiently qualified to be entrusted with the powers which ought to vest in the local committees, supposing there is to be no central committee, can hardly be expected to be found anywhere except at the divisional or district head-quarters, and that on the other hand a single committee sitting at the divisional or district station could but ill control the management of all the institutions in the division or district situated, as they are, in different parts of the country, some of them far distant from such stations. We prefer a divisional to a district central committee, as well with a view to complete centralization as in order to secure uniformity of system throughout the division in all matters connected with the institutions.

19. Now as regards the powers of the central committee. We do not propose that it should have larger powers of supervision and control than those contemplated by Act XX of 1863, which are the same as the Board of Revenue possessed under Regulation XIX of 1810. It is simply necessary to supply what is obviously an omission in the previous laws, viz., a clear definition of such powers. This we have done in detail in Appendix I. The only part of these powers which may seem sufficiently important to demand an explanation here, is the authority proposed to be given to the committee to remove trustees, and generally to confirm their appointment, and, in the case of the institutions of the kind specified in section 3, Act XX of 1863, to nominate them itself. It can hardly be said that our proposition goes ahead of Regulation XIX of 1810, which, though it did not expressly confer such authority upon the Board, evidently intended to do so by implication, as will appear from the portions of the law already quoted above. We are not singular in putting the construction we do upon them.

There are instances of trustees having been removed by the authorities, and that not only in the case of the institutions which would come under section 3, Act XX of 1863, to show that the law was always so interpreted. Indeed, it is hard to conceive how the authorities could, without exercising such powers, to quote the words of the Regulation again, "take care that the endowments were appropriated to the purposes for which they were intended" or "prevent misappropriation." If, therefore, the committee is to be expected to accomplish the same end, it follows that they must have the same powers.

20. We are conscious that, allowing due weight to the considerations we have above set forth, powers of removal, &c., are large powers to confer upon any person or body of persons, and the more so upon a quasi-judicial body such as the central committee is proposed to be. We have accordingly taken care to recommend the same safeguards as Regulation XIX of 1810 provided,—safeguards which we consider amply sufficient not only against intentional abuse of power but also against errors of judgment. The parties aggrieved by the committee's proceedings have the right to sue it in the civil court, and the civil court has the power not only to upset the committee's orders, but also to award costs and damages against the committee, should it see good reasons to do so. If, notwithstanding such provisions as these, calculated, as they are, almost to ensure uprightness and carefulness on the part of the committee, a few evils should arise, and we do not pretend to predict the contrary, they can only be looked upon as necessary evils.

21. The powers which we would give the local committees have also been set forth in the appendix above referred to. These are just sufficient to enable them to perform the duties we would impose upon them, which are much the same as those which devolved upon the local agents under Regulation XIX of 1810.

22. We futher think it necessary that the committees, both central and local, should be recognized as representatives as well of the endowers as of the persons interested in the endowments, as such interest is defined in section 15, Act XX of 1863, and as such should be authorized to institute proceedings in the courts. Such a provision is specially called forth by the necessity which, notwithstanding the supervision and control provided for, may arise, perhaps not unfrequently, for resorting to the courts for the purpose of recovering land or other property improperly transferred, or of preventing the transfer of such property. It is not that in recommending the provision we desire to provide against speculative contingencies. Alienations of endowment lands by the trustees, either under some pretence or other, or without any assigned cause, and sales of such lands by the civil courts in execution of decrees for debts against the trustees, have, especially of late, been rather frequent than otherwise, a result which we think to be due, though secondarily—the primary cause being of course the exceptionable conduct of the trustees—to the absence of any representative body, such as we have proposed, which would and could dispute the right of the trustees to alienate trust property, or contest the liability of such property to sale for their debts.

23. The mode in which the committees are to conduct their proceedings and execute their orders has likewise been described in the appendix. The rules of procedure have been drawn upon the model of those which generally regulate the proceedings of arbitrators, and the orders of the committee have been proposed to be carried into effect, when necessary, by the civil court in the same manner as its own decrees are executed.

24. The rules we have proposed relating to the mode of appointment and constitution of the committees, the removal of the members, filling up vacancies, &c., have been taken almost verbatim from those contained in the points in Act XX of 1863, the slight alterations made being rendered necessary by the double agency recommended. The general terms used in section 8 of that law, respecting the religious persuasions of the persons to be selected as members, need not be adopted in the case of the central committees, which might unobjectionably be composed of persons of only the Hindu and Mahomedan persuasions, inasmuch as all the endowments belong to one or the other of these two religions, Jain or any other similar persuasion being a sect of the Hindoo religion rather than a different persuasion. The number and extent of the Hindu endowments being by far the greater, the majority of the members should, in our opinion, be of the Hindoo persuasion. As to ascertaining the general wishes of the persons interested, as provided for in the same section, the measure is almost impracticable in the case of the central committee; and even if it were otherwise, we do not quite see the utility of making such a provision, considering that there do not exist such an intelligent public as the law would pre-suppose. The provision in section 8 has remained almost a dead letter.

25. In order to enable the central and local committees to meet the expenses incidental to the performance of their functions, we have proposed that they should be authorized to raise funds by proportionate assessments on the incomes of the several institutions under their superintendence, and that, in the event of the trustees or managers failing to pay their respective quotas, the committees should have power to assume the direct management of the endowment property for the purpose of realizing the same.

26. As regards the power the civil court is to have, we do not purpose to take away any of those which it possessed either under Regulation XIX of 1810 or Act XX of 1863, or in the least to limit them, as will appear from the general provision we have inserted on the point in the appendix. We have thought it proper further to recommend that sections 14 to 20, Act XX of 1863, be retained with slight alterations.

27. Now, as to the extent of the operation of the amended law. The proposed Act should, in our opinion, be the general endowment law applicable to all endowments of the kind under

consideration, though no institution should be considered as coming within its operation until an order of Government shall have specially extended it to the same.

16. The Board of Revenue approved generally of the proposals of the Commission. They were not, however, submitted at this time (January 1871) to the Government of India, partly because the information given with respect to some considerable endowments was very incomplete, and partly because intimation was received from that Government that they had decided to invite the opinions of other Governments and Administrations before taking action to amend Act XX of 1863. The question became also to some extent complicated by another suggestion made by the Commissioner of Orissa in connection with the Pooree Lodging-house Bill, that the Government might meet the practical necessities of Orissa by levying a fixed percentage upon all pilgrim endowments, to be spent by Government for the benefit of the pilgrims. The Commissioner was even sanguine that he could induce the muthdars to make voluntary annual contributions for this purpose, and he was allowed to try. The attempt seems to have been a failure, and the papers connected with the whole subject of endowments were then apparently allowed to lie by.

17. Attention was again drawn to them on the receipt of a circular from the Government of India, dated the 16th November 1874, enquiring what the practice was in Bengal as to the alienation of endowments to meet the debts of their temporary trustee or manager. The replies to this circular from local officers went to show that, while the rule of law is clear enough as to the illegality of alienation of trust property either in sales under decrees against the trustee personally or by voluntary transfers, they are in practice by no means uncommon, owing to collusion between creditors and debtors, and in Orissa have come to be regularly recognized. In submitting to the Government of India the Board's report upon this matter, Sir Richard Temple took the opportunity of pressing again upon that Government the necessity of amending Act XX of 1863, and, forwarding the whole of the more recent correspondence, drew attention to the draft Act submitted by the Native Commission in 1870, which seemed, he thought, calculated to meet the object in view.

18. In reply to this, the Government of India, on the 23rd March 1876, forwarded a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Madras regarding the amendment of Act XX of 1863. The conclusions come to by the Government of India are embodied in the following paragraphs of their letter No. 306, dated the 29th February 1876, to the Government of Madras:—

2. The Government of India agree with the Government of Madras that Act XX of 1863 has failed to prevent malversation of the endowments dealt with under its provisions, and that fresh legislation in the matter is necessary.

3. It must be understood, however, that the policy of which the Act of 1863 is the expression should, as far as possible, be maintained; and in this view it appears to the Government of India that there is more probability of a successful solution of the question in the scheme propounded by Sir William Robinson in his Minute of the 10th October 1874 than in any other scheme that has yet been devised. His proposals involve no direct interference in the administration of the endowments by the European officers of the Government, but provide that the duty should be entrusted to a strong Native Board exclusively devoted to the work, and armed with full powers to inquire into and obtain redress for abuses of their authority by the local managers of the trusts.

4. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to appoint in the districts efficient local committees, unless the European element be included in them; but, as suggested by Sir W. Robinson, there would seem to be no difficulty in providing for the effective discharge of most of the duties which would be assigned to district committees by the appointment of Inspectors acting under the orders of the Central Board. For the work to be done thoroughly the members of the Board and their staff must be well paid; and there seems to be no reason why their salaries should not be defrayed from the funds of the endowments. It will probably be better that the members should be appointed and removed by the Government, as any system of election for the first or future members of the Board would not be likely to answer well.

5. The appointment and removal of trustees might be vested in the Central Board, subject to rules to be approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council. It does not seem necessary to fix the number of trustees for each endowment; this must vary according to the nature and previous history of the trust.

6. There would seem to be no objection to provide for the application of the surplus funds of the endowments to useful public purposes, such as the establishment of a school for general education, or of a scholarship, or the construction of some beneficial local work.

7. I am to take this opportunity of acknowledging your letter No. 59,* dated 12th January 1875, relative to the sale of certain villages under judicial decrees for debts due by the manager of the property, notwithstanding that the estate had been held on a rent-free tenure for charitable purposes. In the opinion of the Government of India provision should be made for the protection from alienation, under decrees of courts, of inams granted for religious or charitable purposes.

* To the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

8. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a Bill, based upon the above suggestions, supplemented and modified according as local experience may suggest, may be submitted to the Government of India for sanction under section 43 of the Indian Council's Act and for transmission to the Secretary of State. Steps will then be taken here at the proper time to repeal Act XX of 1863, as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, so as to remove the objection under section 42 of the Indian Council's Act as to the competency of His Excellency the Governor's Council to deal with this subject. I am also to request that the fullest information available may be supplied as to the actual facts of the misappropriation of the funds of the endowments. It is gathered from some expressions used in the proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated the 18th July 1874, that the Board and the Government had before them specific instances of misappropriation which were regarded as affording strong confirmation of the opinion on which the recommendation in favour of fresh legislation was founded, but the papers showing this have not been sent up.

19. The minute by Sir W. Robinson, to which allusion is made in the foregoing extract, proposed to follow, in dealing with these endowments, the model of the English Charitable Trusts Acts of 1853, 1855, and 1860. His views are set out in the following paragraphs of his minute:—

Following, *mutatis mutandis*, the model proposed (Charitable Trusts Acts of 1853, 1855, and 1860), the first step to be taken is that Government appoint and continue to appoint as vacancies occur three or more well salaried Commissioners of Religious Endowments, who with a Secretary, likewise appointed by Government, should constitute a Board to inquire into the condition and management of all religious endowments throughout the Presidency. I do not think that the retention of this degree of patronage would contravene the principle of perfect neutrality, which should characterise all Government action. The patronage should be exercised with the advice of the Board when once formed, and is simply, as it appears to me, a necessary guarantee for character and qualification. And in a country where religious factions affect men's minds, as it does here, I think that the Government must thus far act the part of a daysman between them.

N.B.—In England two of the Commissioners (and the Secretary I believe) must be lawyers of standing, and I am disposed to suggest similar qualifications here. I should at all events endeavour at the outset to place an English Barrister of standing on the Board for obvious reasons.

N.B.—I should be inclined to extend their powers of inquiry, &c., to all charities for whatever object existing.

N.B.—The correspondence shows how difficult is the question between the two sects of Vishnuvites and the various creeds amongst the Shivavites and other shades of belief which prevail in various parts of the country.

The Board should receive all requisite legal powers to enable them to execute their functions most effectively—including that of placing independent persons in a position to ascertain accurately the income and miscellaneous receipts (*e.g.* from pilgrim offerings and the like) of any institution into the affairs of which their inquiries may extend—under penalties for delays and obstruction whencesoever arising, which shall be sufficiently deterrent and prompt. The action of the Board should be of a summary but *quasi*-judicial character, and all their proceedings and the reports of the local Committees and Inspectors should be published for general information.

N.B.—The restriction in respect to examination of persons who claim or hold property adversely to the charity under inquiry, contained in section 16 of Charity Trust Act of 1853, has proved most inconvenient, and should be avoided in the proposed law.

N.B.—In England these are, I believe, annually laid before Parliament. Here it might be sufficient to publish them periodically, with appendices.

The registration of all religious endowments in the office of the Board—with full particulars of every kind—within a specified period by their respective trustees or managers should be made compulsory. And all trustees and persons acting in the management of any institution within the perview of the law should be obliged—under severe penalties—to submit, if required by the Board, a provisional budget estimate of receipts and expenditure for the following year for such orders as may be advisable, and at the close of the year to send in a statement of all receipts and disbursements for official audit by the Board.

The Board should be required to institute progressive inquiry into the management of all institutions within the scope of their functions, and, where not satisfied with the existing administration of the funds, &c., of any of them, to draw up—after disposing of objections and suggestions of parties interested in the charity—a scheme for the management of the institution and its funds; for the acceptance of those concerned (if willing to accept such proposals), or for submission to the courts of law for ratification or modification as the case may be—and the Board should be empowered to modify or obtain the modification of such schemes from time to time as may be found expedient. Wherever the scheme of the Board is unopposed their orders should be final, and perhaps considerable powers of provisional approval and execution of their order might be conceded to them even when there is a show of opposition (as in England) under the more recent extension of the Charity Commissioners Law (1860).

Most of the provisions of the Charity Trust Law of England respecting the powers o the Board are applicable and will prove useful. The principle of section 16 (application for opinion and advice and indemnity for acts on such advice) might be extended so as to constitute the Commissioners arbitrators and referees in all matters of doubt and dispute, and to make the provisional order valid unless reversed by competent judicial courts. The powers given in section 17 and sections 19 to 28 might, with suitable modification, be exercised with advantage by the Commissioners to be appointed under the proposed law.

Sections 17, 19, 20—Authorization of suits.
Section 21—Sanction of leases, &c., and repairs.
Section 22—Removal of officers.
Sections 23 to 27—Compromises, exchanges, &c.

I am satisfied that it would be highly beneficial to constitute the Board—under stringent provisions for the faithful execution of the trust—Official Trustees of Endowment Lands, in the manner provided in sections 47 to 50 of Charity Trust Act, 1853, and Official Trustees for the investment of all surplus funds, &c., and for the management of any funds which may be voluntarily transferred to them by persons acting in management of religious and charitable endowments.

Having constituted a Central Board, it becomes necessary to provide them with the means of local information and investigation, and with agency for fulfilling the requirements of the law. Most of those who have written on the subject have recommended the retention of the District Committees constituted under Act XX of 1863, and some would even extend the system and form "Local Fund Circle" Committees. I entertain the gravest doubts of the utility and expediency of these numerous permanent local vestries, and I think that the papers sufficiently prove that their constitution has neither been operative nor judicious, and that their action has been too often factious, meddlesome, and irritating. I should therefore greatly prefer the English system of inspectors, who under the orders of the Board *pro re natâ* would take up the investigation of each institution in its town for final disposal by competent authority.

20. The Madras Government appointed a committee to draft a Bill for regulating the control of Hindoo religious endowments upon the basis of the plan suggested by Sir W. Robinson. A copy of the Bill drawn up by that committee was received from that Government, and is printed as appendix B to this resolution. It was referred to the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Orissa for report. The Commissioner is of opinion that a Bill framed upon the model of the Madras Bill would be well suited to the circumstances of Orissa and the other provinces of Bengal, provided that its scope were enlarged to cover secular as well as religious endowments. He objects to the appointment of a European barrister upon the committee, and would leave the Government to select the committee and chairman, providing only that three out of four members be Hindoos. The Board also express themselves in favour of the general outline of the Bill as applicable to the circumstances of Orissa. But it is manifest that it is impossible to leave entirely out of sight in Bengal the Mahomedan endowments, and it is doubtful whether the very elaborate machinery of the Madras Bill is really necessary. It may be that some more simple modification and strengthening of the provisions of Act XX of 1863, as suggested by the Native Commission in 1870, would meet all requirements.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore decided to refer the whole question in this full and detailed manner for the consideration of the British Indian Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, and the National Mahomedan Association, and of such other native associations and individuals as Commissioners and District Officers may think it desirable to consult. The opinions received through district officers should be carefully digested by Commissioners and forwarded to Government through the Board of Revenue with such further remarks and suggestions as the Board may find to be required.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A.

An Act to amend Act XX of 1863.

1. Act XX of 1863, except section 22, and except in so far as it repealed other laws, and also except as regards acts done under the said Act, is hereby repealed.

2. This Act shall be called "the General Religious Endowment Act," and may be extended to any Hindoo or Mahomedan religious endowment by an order of the local Government published in the *Official Gazette*.

3. The word "endowment" shall include grants in land or money as well as offerings and presents of whatever description which have been made, or may hereafter be made for whatever purposes by any person to any temple, mosque, or other religious establishment or institution, together with land or other property purchased with the surplus profits of such lands, or with such money, offerings, or presents, and shall also signify such temple, mosque, or other religious establishment or institution itself.

4. The word "manager" shall include every person who, under the designation of trustee, superintendent, mutwalie, darogah, mahunt, udhicaree, or under any other designation whatever, has or may have the charge and administration of an endowment entrusted to him.

5. The word "civil court" and "court" shall mean the principal court of original civil jurisdiction in the district.

6. The local Government shall once for all appoint a committee consisting of five or seven persons in every division, to be called "the Central Endowment Committee."

7. The local Government shall also once for all appoint sub-committees, one for each endowment, consisting of three or more persons to be called "the Local Endowment Committee," except where there exist committees of management under section 7, Act XX of 1863, which committees shall, after the passing of this Act, be called "Local Endowment Committees" within the meaning of this Act.

8. The central endowment committee shall be the chief controlling authority in the division, and the local endowment committees shall act in subordination to it.

9. It will be the duty of the central endowment committee to superintend and control the management of the endowment, and to take care that the endowments are appropriated to the purposes intended by the endowers, and to no other.

10. It will be the duty of the local endowment committee to superintend and control the management of the endowment under its charge according to such rules as may be prescribed for that purpose by the central endowment committee, and to carry into effect all directions which the central endowment committee may give to it in connection with the said endowment, and it shall be the duty of each member of the local endowment committee to visit the endowment at least once a year.

11. It will be the further duty of the local endowment committee to report to the central endowment committee any instance of mismanagement or misappropriation of endowment, misconduct of managers, and the occurrence of vacancies in the office of manager, with full information of all circumstances connected with the mode of succession in vogue in each case, and in the cases in which the power of appointing the successor is vested by this Act in the central endowment committee, to propose a fit person for the office of manager.

12. The members of the central endowment committee shall be selected by Government from among persons residing in the division under the following restrictions, viz., if the total number of the members be five, three shall be Hindoos and two Mahomedans, and if the total number be seven, four shall be Hindoos and three Mahomedans.

13. The members of the local endowment committees shall be appointed from among persons professing the religion for the purposes of which the endowment was founded, or is now maintained, and in accordance, so far as can be ascertained, with the general wishes of those who are interested in the maintenance of such endowment. In order to ascertain the general wishes of such persons in respect of such appointment, the local Government may cause an election to be held under such rules (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall be framed by such local Government.

14. The appointment of the members of both the central and local endowment committees shall be notified in the *Official Gazette*.

15. Every member, whether of the central endowment committee or of the local endowment committee, shall hold office for life, unless removed for misconduct, unfitness, or gross neglect of duty, and no such member shall be removed except by an order of the civil court.

16. Whenever any vacancy shall occur among the members whether of the central endowment committee or of the local endowment committee, a new member shall be elected to fill the vacancy by the remaining members of the committee.

17. No member, whether of the central endowment committee or of the local endowment committee, shall be capable of being or shall act also as a manager, except when an attachment shall have been made for the realization of sums assessed and remaining unpaid as hereinafter provided for in sections 28 and 29.

18. The central endowment committee shall have power to prescribe rules for the management of the endowments by the managers not inconsistent with the intentions of the endowers, whether expressed or implied, or with the provisions of this Act, and also for the superintendence of such management by the local endowment committees, and it will be the duty of the managers and local endowment committees to act up respectively to such rules.

19. It shall be the duty of the managers to keep regular accounts of the actual receipts from every source of income, and of the actual disbursements, and the central endowment committee and local endowment committees shall have power to call for and examine such accounts, and the managers shall be bound to submit their accounts to the said committees whenever called upon to do so.

20. The members of the central endowment committee shall be allowed access to all such public records as they may desire to see for the purpose of ascertaining any matters connected with endowments.

21. Any member of the central endowment committee shall have power to enter the premises of endowments for the purpose of making inquiries, provided there be no objection to his doing so on the score of his religion or caste.

22. The members of the local endowment committees shall have power to enter the premises of the particular endowment under their charge for the purpose of making inquiries.

23. The central endowment committee shall have power to examine witnesses on matters under inquiry before them, and may administer oath or solemn affirmation to such witnesses.

24. The central endowment committee may apply to the civil court for the issue of summonses to witnesses whom it may desire to examine, and who may not attend at its requisition, and the civil court shall, upon such application being made, summons such witnesses to appear before the central endowment committee. All the rules in force for the time being in the civil court, relative to the summonsing of witnesses, their attendance, diet allowance and discharge, shall apply to the summonsing of witnessess on the application of the central endowment committee.

25. In the event of the office of manager being vacant in the case of endowments which may at the time of the passing of this Act be under the control of committees appointed under section 7, Act XX of 1863, the central endowment committee shall have power to appoint a fit person to the office, having due regard to the nature and conditions of the endowment, and in all other cases the succession to the office, either by election or otherwise, shall be subject to the confirmation of the central endowment committee.

26. The central endowment committee shall have power to remove managers for misconduct, mismanagement, or misappropriation of endowment.

27. The central endowment committee may move the civil court to execute its orders, and the civil court shall, on receipt of the committee's application, issue process of execution. The rules for the time being in force relative to the execution of the court's own decrees, and resistance of its processes, shall apply to the execution issued under this section, except that no claims preferred by any parties shall be allowed to bar or defer such execution.

28. The central endowment committee shall have power to raise sums to form a fund to be called the "general endowment fund" from the several endowments under their control for the purpose of paying the salary of its establishment, and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, assessing each endowment in proportion to its estimated income. When it shall have determined the total probable expenditures on the said accounts for a given year, and the amount to be levied from each endowment, it shall notify the assessments to the managers, and call upon them to pay their respective quotas within a certain time, to be specified in the notice. In the event of a manager failing to pay the amount due from him within the said time, and on its being proved to the satisfaction of the committee that such manager has actually had the notice, and that he is in a position to pay, which cirrumstances shall be duly inquired into, the committee may attach and assume the direct management of the whole or any portion of the landed property belonging to the endowment concerned, until the amount unpaid by the manager shall have been realised from the proceeds of such land. Provided that no assessment shall be made nor any attachment take place except in accordance with a decision arrived at by the committee at a general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

29. The central endowment committee shall also have power to raise funds for the purpose of instituting or defending suits in the civil court, or instituting proceedings in the criminal or revenue court, or any other public offices. The funds required shall be levied from the endowment in the interests of which the suit, action, or proceeding shall have to be instituted or defended, and may be realized in the manner laid down in the last preceding section for the realization of the sums constituting the "general endowment fund:" provided that no assessment shall be made nor any attachment take place except in accordance with a decision arrived at by the committee at a general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

30. The central endowment committee and local endowment committees shall have power to institute and defend suits in the civil court, or institute other proceedings in the civil, criminal, or revenue courts, and other public offices, in the interests of the endowments, and shall, in the exercise of this power, be recognized by the said courts and offices as representatives of the endowers and also of persons interested in the endowments, except as against persons actually interested in the endowments.

31. The central endowment committee shall, for the purpose of transacting business, meet at least four times during the calendar year.

32. The members of the central endowment committee shall select a duly qualified person, who shall not be a Government servant, to act as Secretary. The Secretary so selected shall draw such monthly salary as the committee shall determine.

33. The central endowment committee shall perform the duties and exercise the powers laid down in this Act, except those provided for in sections 28 and 29, either at a full meeting or at a meeting at which not less than three of its members shall have attended, provided that

in the latter case, if the matter to be disposed of relate to a Mahomedan endowment, no decision shall be passed unless at least two of the members present are Mahomedans, and if the matter to be disposed of relate to a Hindoo endowment, unless at least two of the members present are Hindoos. The decision of the majority of the members shall be the decision of the committee, and in the event of the votes being equally divided, the member presiding shall have a casting vote.

34. The members present at every meeting of the central endowment committee shall select one from among themselves to act as president of that meeting. The proceedings, including the examination of witnesses, shall be reduced to writing, and after the matter under inquiry shall have been fully discussed, each member present shall record his decision and sign it, and the decision finally arrived at in the manner laid down in the last preceding section, shall be recorded by the secretary and signed by all the members present.

35. The proceedings of the local endowment committee, including the statements of witnesses examined, shall likewise be reduced to writing, and the opinion of each individual member shall be separately recorded. The proceedings and opinions shall in every case be forwarded in original to the central endowment committee.

36. No inquiry shall be conducted, nor any report made by the local endowment committee except at a full meeting, or if the committee shall have been composed of more than three members, at a meeting at which at least three members shall have attended. The central endowment committee shall, on application, render the local endowment committee such assistance as may enable the latter duly to inquire into and report upon the matters which it may have to investigate.

37. Whoever shall resist either the central endowment committee or the local endowment committee in the execution of its duty, or in the doing of any act which it is authorized to do by this Act, shall be held as having resisted a public servant in the execution of his duty.

38. The civil court shall have power to try the merits of all acts done and all orders passed either by the central endowment committee or the local endowment committee, in regular suits instituted by parties who may feel aggrieved by them, whether they be managers or persons interested in the endowments, and to adjudicate upon all matters connected with the endowments. It may require the production of any documents, papers, accounts, proceedings, either in the possession of the managers, the central endowment committee, or local endowment committee.

39. Any person or persons interested in any endowment or the trusts relating thereto may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the civil court the manager of such endowment or the member of any committee appointed under this Act or Act XX of 1863 for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty committed by such manager or member of such committee, in respect of the endowment, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such manager or member of a committee and may decree damages and costs against the manager or member of a committee (in the latter case such damages and costs shall be paid out of the estate unless the court shall see reason to direct otherwise) and may also direct the removal of such manager or member of a committee.

40. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under the last preceding section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the endowment; any person having a right of attendance, or having been in the habit of attending at the performance of the worship or service of any mosque, temple, or religious establishment, or of partaking in the benefit of any distribution of alms, shall be deemed to be a person interested within the meaning of this Act.

41. In any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act, it shall be lawful for the court before which such suit or proceeding is pending, to order any matter in difference in such suits to be referred for decision to one or more arbitrators. Whenever any such order shall be made, the provisions of chapter VI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall in all respects apply to such order and arbitration in the same manner as if such order had been made on the application of the parties under section 312 of the said Code.

42. Nothing in the last preceding section shall prevent the parties from applying to the court, or the court from making the order of reference under the said section 312 of the said Code of Civil Procedure.

43. No suit shall be entertained under this Act without a preliminary application being first made to the court for leave to institute such suit. The application may be made upon unstamped paper. The court, on the perusal of the application, shall determine whether there are sufficient *primâ facie* grounds for the institution of a suit, and if in the judgment of the court there are such grounds, leave shall be given for its institution. In calculating the costs at the termination of the suit, the stamp duty on the preliminary application shall be estimated, and shall be added to the costs of the suit. If the court shall be of opinion that the suit has been for the benefit of the endowment, and that no party to the suit is in fault, the court may order costs, or such portion as it may consider just, to be paid out of the estate. If, on the contrary, the court shall find that the cause of action originated in improper motives on the part of the party cast, it may direct that the costs and damages if any, shall be paid by such party.

APPENDIX B.

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS BILL, 1877.

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